FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 162 *20 August 1979*

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ZAMYATIN WRITES IN IZVESTIYA ON SALT II, DISARMAMENT

LD172144 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--Follows the full text of the article by Leonid Zamyatin entitled "Along the Road to Durable Peace", that was published today by the newspaper IZVESTIYA:

The struggle for peace, for consolidation of international security and for disarmament was and remains the main direction of the policy of the Soviet Union, of countries of the socialist community. The idea of achieving disarmament stems from the very idea of socialism. "Disarmament is the ideal of socialism," V.I. Lenin noted.

The everyday foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is aimed at ending the arms race, at achieving disarmament. It is noted in the CPSU programme: "The radical way of ensuring durable peace is general and complete disarmament under strict international control." The adherence of the USSR to the idea of disarmament is recorded in the new Soviet Constitution which says that one of the main aims of the foreign policy of the USSR is "achieving universal and complete disarmament."

The seventies of the present century will go down in history as a period of purposeful efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at the triumph of the relaxation of tensions in international relations, at filling it with such contents that would be in keeping with the demands of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and would also leave in the past the bankrupt attributes of the cold war.

The most important result of these efforts was the Vienna meeting of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with President of the United States J. Carter.

Two months have already passed since the conclusion of the summit meeting but the Soviet-American talks that were held in the Austrian capital and their fruitful results remain in the spotlight of world politics. Hardly any other event of the recent times caused such a great response as this meeting of the leaders of the two biggest powers of the world. A high positive assessment of its results and significance was given in official statements by governments and parliaments, parties and trade unions, statesmen, politicians and public leaders of many countries. The interest in the Vienna meeting and in the documents signed as its result continues growing everywhere. In the results of the Vienna summit and arrangements reached there peoples see new possibilities for the consolidation of detente as the main factor of world politics, for the strengthening of universal peace.

The main result of the Vienna meeting is the conclusion of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation. This event was received with great satisfaction and hope practically everywhere in the world for it refers to what is the most important for people in the present age, to the ways of lessening the danger of a nuclear missile war that would threaten the very existence of life on earth. The signing of the treaty not only crowned most complex talks between the USSR and the USA that have been conducted for nearly seven years. It turned a new page in the effort to curb the race of the most destructive and costliest type of armaments. The treaty is truly the biggest step that was ever taken in this sphere. The quantitative limitations were set for the first time to all the three components of the strategic offensive armaments--intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles and strategic aviation, clearly determined complete equality of the sides concerning the total quantity of all the means for carrying nuclear weapons.

The process of quantitative and qualitative restrictions envisaged by the treaty will be reliably controlled by national means of verification that were agreed upon by the sides and that proved their reliability in the past.

The exceptional significance of this document and other arrangements made in Vienna lies in the fact that they are based on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. It is only under the strict observance of this principle that an equitable balance of the interests of both sides envisaged by the treaty is possible.

Whatever the Western critics say, the SALT II treaty gives no unilateral advantages to anyone. Being a realistic and reasonable compromised, it is equally beneficial to the Soviet Union and to the United States. Of course, each side would like to see the treaty's text in some way different, more suitable to itself, but taking into account the legitimate interests of the partner, each side has to exercise flexibility for without such an approach a compromise could never have been reached.

The agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation--the very treaty on SALT II and the joint statement of the sides on the principles and main directions of the subsequent talks on strategic arms limitation--lessen in practice the probability of a nuclear clash between the USSR and the USA. Of course, it cannot be said that the new treaty puts an end to the arms race; but it is a very effective barrier on the road to its continuation. Another step has been made toward containing the rivalry in the sphere of strategic armaments. No less important is also the fact that the arrangement made is a bridge for transition to further measures for limitation and scaling down of strategic arsenals. And, finally, SALT II can be an impetus for advance at the talks on other questions of limiting competition in the military field. Vast and vigorous joint efforts will be required for this, but undoubtedly, more favourable prospects now open in this direction.

The treaty signed in Vienna testifies that even taking everything that separates the Soviet Union and the USA, these countries can jointly resolve the most complex matters and find through negotiations solutions acceptable to both sides of such problems that are not only ripe but vital for their peoples and all mankind. The treaty on SALT II balances the interests of the two states. It is an outcome of joint efforts, a common denominator of what the two countries could both agree upon at the given stage.

The significance of the Vienna meeting lies in the fact that it clearly showed to the world that with taking into consideration equal security of the sides it is possible to reach substantial limitation even in such a sensitive sphere as quantitative and qualitative limitation of strategic armaments. The foundation has been laid for continuing this process for working out and drafting a new agreement during which it will be necessary to take into consideration a number of serious strategical and geographical factors that were so far outside the talks, so to say.

The road to further advance towards the realisation of the Vienna accords calls for much energy, perseverance, the mobilisation of forces favouring detente, for augmenting it by measures in the military field. As the current debate in the USA around the SALT II treaty shows, along with a commonsense approach to the problem of strategic arms limitation through negotiations, one discerns in certain quarters a tendency to utilise the discussion of the SALT II treaty as a platform for stirring up a new campaign about the so-called "Soviet menace", for preparing a new spiralling of the arms race, the further soaring of military spendings. Still greater emphasis is made on the practical deployment in Europe of Eurostrategic armament systems.

Those who make their support of the SALT II treaty conditional upon the build-up of the U.S. arsenal of armaments seek to ensure the military superiority of the USA. Such a course undermines detente, leads to the heightening of tension. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR defined clearly whom this suits. The newspaper writes that there exist politically influential circles which have special reasons to object to any arrangements with the Soviet Union which can improve or make less tense relations between Washington and Moscow. If there is tensions in these relations, the interest of these circles thrive. If these relations remain less tense, they no longer thrive but stagnate.

It should be noted that the political forces proceeding from such a stand are trying not only to undermine the strategic arms limitation that has been reached. Their aim is to sow doubt about the possibility of establishing and strengthening the relations of trust, the possibility of relations under treaties among countries of capitalism and socialism. It is only the military superiority of the United States that suits them. They assert that the road to peace, allegedly, passes through a new stage of the arms race. But the arms race and destabilisation of the military and political situation are incompatible with the process of the relaxation of tension.

The supporters of the SALT II treaty which is backed by the world public opinion, by many states of East and West, including partners of the United States in NATO, must overcome the inertia of those who would sacrifice with ease the interests of civilisation for the sake of profits of the military-industrial complex.

The Soviet Union and the United States bear a special responsibility for the lessening of danger of a nuclear war, the responsibility for consolidating world peace. These aims can be achieved on the basis of the arrangement that both sides reached in Vienna to take major steps for limitation of nuclear weapons, bearing in mind its ultimate liquidation and successful conclusion of other talks in the sphere of limitation of armaments and of ensuring disarmament. These aims are also promoted by the commitment of each of the sides not to seek military superiority since this could only lead to dangerous instability causing a higher level of armaments of one of them.

Ending of the arms race, disarmament, remain today the most pressing, the most burning tasks facing mankind. No weapon that exists or can appear is capable of ensuring additional security, to fulfil the function of a guarantee of peace. It is also obvious that security based on the dubious concept of "equilibrium of fear" will not be strengthening from weapons becoming ever more destructive, ever more technically perfect with each year. The arms race on which over one billion dollars is being spent each day in the world can be ended through limiting, reduction and subsequent destruction of nuclear weapons in all their modifications, through reduction of conventional armaments and numerical strength of armed forces under unswerving observance of the principles of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union's approach to practical ways of solving problems of the arms race limitation and of disarmament is well known. Specific Soviet proposals were put on the tables of various forums and talks on disarmament. Our policy is aimed not at working out the plans of a "first" or "second" strikes, but at averting war as such. The USSR is prepared for the most radical and far-reaching measures, including general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, if our partners in the talks are prepared to follow this line in their policy.

The Soviet Union declared many times its readiness to take partial measures for disarmament. There is no type of weapons on which our country would not be prepared to hold talks. The Soviet proposals on disarmament encompass all the main aspects of the arms race. Taken together they comprise the main directions of disarmament, give an answer to the most important questions of international security.

The road to detente, to peace, to disarmament requires the improvement of Soviet-American relations since their state is of great significance not only for vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the USA but also largely determines the character of the development of the entire international situation. The importance of this factor in the sphere of global political equilibrium, too, can hardly be denied. The sides have a lot to do to even out these relations, to rid them of unnecessary accumulations, to impart to them the stability that would ensure the implementation of the most important document "The Basic Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the USA" that was signed on May 29, 1972.

Experience shows that the difference of social systems is not an obstacle to pooling the efforts to ensure peace and international security. The task of establishing cooperation in order to prevent a nuclear war is being decided nowadays. In relations with America, just as with other states, L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we would like to have truly goodneighbourly relations--sound, durable relations, precluding the possibility of military conflicts. For this we are prepared to do a vast work to bring closer our peoples. Naturally, reciprocity is needed in this. The bridges of mutual understanding are a thing that can be built only from both sides at once."

The results of the Vienna summit provide good foundations for further constructive development of Soviet-American relations. The consistent implementation of the accords reached will doubtlessly facilitate the expansion of mutual understanding and the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries, would give a new impetus to the disarmament process and the limitation of the arms race. This will be a substantial contribution to the deepening of international detente, to stronger peace and security for which all mankind strives.

CARTER AGAIN POINTS OUT NEED FOR SALT II RATIFICATION

LD171831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has again pointed out the pressing need for the U.S. Senate to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. During a meeting at the White House with a group of public figures from the state of Florida he stressed that rejection of the treaty would create an enormous problem for the United States. Carter said that it would undermine the process of negotiations on control of nuclear armaments, mean a continuation of an uncontrolled armaments race and damage the present sincere and constructive dialog between the USSR and the United States.

SENATOR DOLE SPEAKS OUT IN SUPPORT OF SALT

LD162052 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 16, TASS--Presidential candidate from the Republican Party Senator Robert Dole came out in support of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty.

Speaking at a press conference here, he pointed to great importance of the treaty for the future of the United States. He said the strategic arms limitation agreement meets the interests of national security.

Robert Dole came out against a sharp stepping up of the military spending and inordinate icrease of the military budget of the USA.

GROWING U.S. AWARENESS OF 'ECONOMIC EXPEDIENCY' OF SALT SEEN

LD171021 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[From V. Sisnev international review: "Economic Need for SALT II; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "How can it be explained that certain American congressmen belonging to both the Republican and the Democratic parties are violently opposed to SALT II while others are equally violently in favor?"--V. Pustovoy, Cupola furnace operator in the high-strength cast iron shop of the Odessapochvomash production association.

L.I. Brezhnev said at the Vienna meeting that by concluding the SALT II treaty we are taking a big step forward along the path of generally improving Soviet-American relations and thus the whole international climate. And this will undoubtedly be its most important consequence. But the Americans and particularly American professional politicians have from time immemorial been realists able to account for every dollar. The importance of not only the political but also the economic aspect of SALT II is now becoming obvious to many people in the United States.

In studying statements in the press and by public figures and politicians you notice that they are placing increasingly frequent emphasis on the economic expediency of the SALT II treaty. In every one of his statements Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, draws the audience's attention to the fact that the Soviet-American treaty "will slow down the arms race" and make a reduction in military spending possible. The same aspect is emphasized time after time by the leaders of the biggest labor union associations who, incidentally, have secured the AFL-CIO Executive Committee's adoption of a resolution calling for the treaty's ratification.

It is possible to judge where the "watershed" lies between supporters and opponents of SALT II from a discussion organized by San Francisco television at the beginning of June. It should quite rightly be considered a miniature version of the discussion now taking place throughout this vast country. The opinion of the majority was expressed well by Diana Thomas, a representative of the Ecumenical Peace Institute, who said: "A realistic evaluation of our economic and energy situation and the need for environmental conservation make it vital to end the expenditure of collosal sums on the arms race and to switch them to resolving internal problems." SALT II was opposed only by representatives of the military-industrial complex and particularly employees of the Livermore laboratory where the neutron bomb was developed.

The roles are assigned in just the same way on the big political stage in Washington. Direct and undercover agents of the military monopolies are seeking to eliminate everything that hinders the increase of their bosses' profits, including the SALT II treaty. But the most sober politicians, conscious of their responsibility to the nation, wish to switch as much money as possible to the struggle against inflation and the energy crisis which is assuming increasingly threatening forms. They realize that what is needed for this is a quite different political atmosphere which is impossible without SALT II. In the present atmosphere the Pentagon and the military corporations receive whatever they deem necessary. The 1980 Pentagon budget is already a record ($138.2 billion) but the generals are demanding another 5 percent.

"We advocate," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on behalf of all the Soviet people, "using rubles and dollars, zlotys and marks, lei and francs entirely for peaceful needs. But the solution can be found here only on a mutual basis." Under pressure from increasing economic difficulties, people in the United States are beginning to gain an increasingly good understanding of this truth.

ATA: USSR CARRIES OUT NUCLEAR UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION

LD191004 Tirana ATA in English 0942 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 19, ATA--It is reported that Soviet social imperialists realized another nuclear underground explosion yesterday. According to data, during the first 8 months of this year Soviet social imperialists have made 9 nuclear explosions.

The intensification of nuclear tests by the two superpowers, USA and the Soviet Union, is happening at a time when they have concluded the "SALT II" agreement which is noisely propagated by their mass madia. The facts and reality indicate that they are continuing their unbridled armament race, by increasing even more greater the threat of war.

U.S.-SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD151924 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 15, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on banning chemical weapons was held here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

ID191749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Aug 79 ID

["International Observers Roundtable" program conducted by Anatoliy Andreyevich Doronin, all-union radio commentator, Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, APN political observer, and Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, special correspondent of PRAVDA]

[Text] [Doronin] Good day comrades. In our broadcast today we will dwell on some of the international problems. I must say that there are more than enough of them in the modern world;--acute global problems requiring urgent resolution. Such problems as the averting of a new world war, food problems, or how to insure the means of existence for hundreds and hundreds of millions of people. The mutual interaction between man and the environment is also a problem. After all, man's influence on nature is colossal and it is not always positive. Clearly the energy problem should also be seen as a global problem. A multitude of other problems also exist. There are problems which are not of a global nature but have a restricted local or regional significance and there are many of these. Among these problems are economical and political ones and so on. We cannot, naturally, examine all of them in the framework of one broadcast. We will dwell therefore on certain of these problems. I think that we should not discuss them abstractly but in connection with some of the events which have occurred in the international arena in recent days. One of the most important among the global problems, upon the resolution of which the very existence of humanity and the possibility of resolving all the others depends, is the averting of a new world war.

Problem of Disarmament

[Shchedrov] Yes, this has been extremely important and I would like today to remind our radio listeners of several facts and figures. Over the last 4,500 years only about 300 of them have been peaceful in the history of mankind, so the scholars affirm. Let us now recall our century, the 20th century. In the 4 years of World War I 10 million human lives were cast into the grave. In World War II more than 50 million people died;--5 times as many. In all, as the scholars believe, in the entire history of mankind 3.5 billion people have perished in wars.

Figures prepared by UN experts also testify to the pressing nature of this problem. The arsenal of nuclear weaponry which is currently stockpiled in the world is equal in capacity to 1.3 milliom bombs of the sort dropped by the Americans in August 1945 on Hiroshima. For each inhabitant of the earth, including babies, the stock of lethal freight, counted in terms of conventional explosives, comprises 15 tons. Every day more than $1 billion is spent on military purposes.

[Katin] This, of course, must not go on. And it cannot go on forever. To stop the arms race, to insure progress toward reducing the arms race and in the final analysis toward eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear disaster, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: This is the main problem on the agenda of our life. An important landmark on this path was the signing in Vienna by the Soviet Union and the United States of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II. Of course, it does not completely eliminate the danger of war but it can and must limit the arms race in important directions. In connection with this it must be stressed that the Soviet Union, by virtue of its peace-loving policies, constantly favors disarmament. Thanks to the efforts of our country in recent years many bilateral and multilateral agreements have been concluded which have exerted a certain restraining influence on the nuclear arms race. These are, besides SALT, the Moscow treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in space and under water, the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the treaty on the deployment of nuclear weapons in space and on the sea bed and other important documents.

U.S. Defense Spending

[Doronin] Yes, but the problem is that in the West, in the United States and other NATO countries, certain circles do not find this course to their liking. They try in every way to hinder any measures which might lead to progress in the limitation of the nuclear and conventional arms race. The influence of the military-industrial complex--and it is precisely of this that I am speaking--its influence on politics in the United States is huge. As a result, hundreds of billions of dollars are spent by the United States to meet the requirements of the military corporations, under the cover of arguments concerning the necessity, it is said, of strengthening national defense. It is difficult to imagine such an argument. At a time when the U.S. economy is vainly trying to extricate itself from a chronic recession, the profits of the corporations, which specialize in the production of military products, comprise not tens but hundreds and thousands of percent. This is who needs the arms race--McDonnell Douglas, Northrop, Boeing and all those military and civil corporations which received dividends not from peace but from military business. The more arms the better; such is their motto. The fact that it is leading the world to disaster does not bother them.

[Shchedrov] I would like to cite some more figures, just two which clearly confirm this situation. According to the American press the cost of the program for the production in the coming years of just 14 Trident submarines totals more than $25 billion. And the second figure: In 1977 alone the 100 leading arms corporations in the United States earned up to $40 billion of pure profit.

[Katin] By the way, as history shows, after all, it is the United States which has always begun each spiral of the arms race. First it was the atomic bomb, then the atomic submarines, the cluster warheads, the cruise missiles, the neutron bomb, and now even more powerful and refined types of weaponry are being developed. In order to justify all this there is the traditional use of the myth of the imaginery Soviet threat.

[Shchedrov] Not so long ago in the United States a book came out entitled "The Cost of Defense" [tsena oborony]. It was written by a group of authors of the so-called Boston Research Group. The research itself gives a real evaluation of the military needs of the United States and proposes specific ways for reducing the present military budget of the Pentagon to $73 billion, that is, almost by one half. The nuclear arsenal of the United States, the authors write, over the period since the forties has increased from 6 atomic bombs to 30,000 nuclear warheads. Has this reduced the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out? Of course not. On the contrary, its danger has sharply increased, the authors note. But this does not at all trouble the forces which have an interest in the arms race. Contrary to commonsense they, and with their money the mass propaganda media, are complaining that the security of the United States is under threat.

Remember during the Senate committee's discussion of the SALT II treaty what lengths certain senators and politicians went to in their speeches. It was said that the SALT II treaty will weaken the security of the United States and almost leave it without protection. They, it was said, are ready to come to an agreement and vote for the treaty, but under the condition that defense expenditure be increased. Now they are talking about increasing it by 5 to 8 percent. But calculations show that if the opponents of detente succeed in achieving an increase in arms expenditure the Pentagon budget will exceed $216 billion by 1984. This is three times more than is calculated by the members of the Boston Research Group.

It is assumed that in the budget for 1980, which is being prepared at the moment, allocations for defense will be increased by several billion. 2 billion is the sum already planned, and it does not suit the Pentagon. It is a question not only of the multibillion increase in the budget for the next fiscal year but also of the pledges to continue stepping up military expenditure up to the middle of the eighties.

In recent times reports have come in from Washington and certain other West European capitals which testify that certain circles of the United States are more and more actively setting a course for the further stepping up of the arms race, for the intensification of the military potential of the United States and NATO. In particular, plans are urgently being pushed through to deploy in Western Europe several hundred units of new types of American tactical nuclear weapons--the Pershing missiles and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. Moreover, reports in the American and West European press note the leading role allotted in this to the FRG.

It is quite evident that under the cover of the myth of the nonexistent Soviet threat, certain imperialist circles would like to change the balance of power in Europe to their own advantage and, in doing so, to draw America's NATO partners into their dangerous plans to an even greater degree.

[Katin] Yes, militarism and the arms race have become part and parcel of modern capitalism. Nevertheless, one should not give way to pessimism. A change for the better has occurred in the consciousness of Americans. This is evidenced by all public opinion polls and changes even in the position of certain opponents of disarmament and the SALT II treaty, in particular. As the American press says, anyone who attempts to ride into the White House on open opposition to the SALT II agreement will have the rug pulled out from under his feet.

[Doronin] Thank you. It seems the time has come to draw a final conclusion, otherwise we will be short of time for other questions. The problem of disarmament is complex because the policy of the United States and the other capitalist countries is the subject of serious influence from the military-industrial complexes which rake in enormous profits from armaments. That is why the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been marking time for many years now and why many proposals by the socialist countries have remained unaswered. But, on the other hand, the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, for instance testifies to the fact that given wise statesmanship, a mutually acceptable balance of interests can be found and ways can be found to curb the arms race and remove the threat of nuclear war.

Palestinian Autonomy

Let's talk about the Near East. We have already reported that a round of talks between the United States, Israel and Egypt took place for several days last week in the town of Haifa in Israel. The subject of the talks was Palestinian autonomy. The talks ended without result. And, indeed, how can one resolve the extremely complex problem of the Palestinians behind their backs and without their participation? What do you have to say about this, Vladimir Konstantinovich?

[Katin] I would like to dwell in somewhat greater detail on the causes of the urgent and long-standing problem of the Near East, in particular the problem of the Palestinian people. If one sticks to historial chronology, then this problem dates back to 1947-1948, when a UN General Assembly decision on Palestine provided for the creation of two states. A Jewish and an Arab one. However, bands of Zionist terrorists, expelling or killing many indigenous Arabs, did not permit them to form their own legitimiate state.

Thus, settlements of Palestinian refugees, people without a homeland, were set up in neighboring Arab countries, in particular Syria and Lebanon. When I was in the Near East, I saw these camps--towns of tarpaulin tents--in which a whole generation of exiles had already grown up. Let me remind you of the tragedy of the Arab village of Dayr Yasin. On 9 April 1948, bands from the Zionist terrorist organization Irgun Zvai Leumi--which, incidentally, was headed at that time by the present Israeli prime minister, Begin--brutally murdered, tortured and tore to pieces all its peaceful inhabitants: 254 people. In the end, through threat and intimidation, the Zionists drove over 1 million Arabs from their land, condemning them to a nomadic existence. Whichever way you look at the Palestinian problem, it is marked by the bloody terror of the Zionists.

There is indignation in Tel Aviv now over the existence of the PLO and its recognition by over 100 world states, which, incidentally, is more than recognize Israel. And yet this organization was formed as late as 1964, as measure of defense, of struggle against the violence of the occupiers. The aim of the organization is to secure the exiled people's return to its homeland. This is what Palestinian patriots are struggling for today. In Tel Aviv, any military raid by detachments of Palestinian partisans is described as an act of terrorism. However, when the Israel Air Force uses bombs and napalm to blast whole villages in the south of Lebanon and destroys camps of peaceful Palestinian refugees, this is not called terrorism in Tel Aviv, you see. In fact, this is terrorism if nothing else is, and moreover it is raised to the level of official state policy.

[Doronin] With regard to the Soviet Union, it proceeds from the fact that the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine is just, and it recognizes the legitimacy of this struggle. For this reason, the Soviet Union gives all-round assistance and support to the Palestinian people. One must not reduce the Near East conflict to the level of pointing a finger at the Palestinians as if they were terrorists, as Tel Aviv officially does. They are fighters for the liberation of their Israeli-occupied homeland, and the cause of the Palestinian fighters is just. The origins of both the creation of detachments of Palestinian partisans, and of their desperate self-sacrifice, if you like, are the desire to regain by force what was taken away from them by force by the aggressor. The Soviet Union believes that there is only one way to really resolve the Near East conflict, and this is through the full liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel and full and unequivocal respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to form their own independent state. An all-embracing settlement of this sort is possible only with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Current developments in the Near East reveal that the United States and Israel have succeeded in pulling Egypt out of the all-Arab struggle. This gives the Israelis the opportunity to cling more stubbornly to the occupied Arab lands, and, by being able to transfer troops away from Egypt, they are able to mount military actions in the south of Lebanon on a wider scale. What is the U.S. role in this whole game?

U.S. Role in Near East

[Katin] At the moment, the United States is rushing to rearm Israel and arm Egypt. After the loss of Iran as the U.S. stronghold in this region, the emphasis is being placed on the Israeli-Egyptian alliance--political, economic and military. At the same time, the United States is attempting to lull, so to speak, the vigilance of the Arab countries, to distract their attention from the essence of the problem of the Palestinians. Thus, a certain propaganda canard was put about recently that the United States has allegedly shifted from the deadlocked position of categorical nonrecognition of the PLO; that there was allegedly a possibility of dialog.

And, as it happened, it was just then that Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, dared to meet and talk to the PLO's permanent observer at the United Nations. A big political scandal blew up, and Young was forced to resign. This incident revealed as clearly as litmus paper the real attitude of the United States toward the Palestine problem, which Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo are vainly trying to resolve in their own mercenary interests. A solid peace in the Near East can only be established when all the states in this region recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own national state.

Indochinese Refugee Problem

[Doronin] There is one other problem we would like to talk about today, the Indochinese refugees. The provocative hue and cry raised by Western and Beijing propaganda around the refugee problem is not abating. Highly placed officials in Beijing, Washington and a number of other capitals have recently jointed this campaign. Ivan Mikhaylovich, you are the only Soviet journalist who has been to the refugee camps. Tell us about the whole problem, if you will.

[Shchedrov] There are about 375,000 unsettled Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia. Half of them are on Thai territory. The press has written a lot lately about the causes, and I think that our listeners know by now what the causes are behind these refugees. The main cause was of course the imperialist intervention of the United States; it caused this flow of people, the main part of which includes those who at one time cooperated with the occupiers, the interventionists, persons who for 30 years fought against the gathering revolution. When revolution came and when the people's war was victorious both throughout all of Vietnam and also in Laos and Kampuchea, many of these persons, seeing that they had been defeated, departed.

[Doronin] It is obvious that a certain role was also played by Beijing.

[Shchedrov] Beijing played a role in the subsequent stage. In the first stage half or more of the refugees were people who had been connected with the pro-American regime. It was these people who were incited to depart by the Americans. There was a plan to evacuate 1 million--now even there is the figure of 2 million--Vietnamese refugees from South Vietnam. This plan was drawn up by the last American ambassador. When you ask many of them in the camps what they had been and what they had been doing there, the majority give no answer to these questions. It is difficult to say anything, if you were involved in some sort of punitive operations or some sort of special task unit or had been in charge of camps of war prisoners where you had mocked at people.

War tribunals are now functioning in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and those who could be tried are naturally attempting to escape. I do not want to say that all these hundreds of thousands of people are criminals. They include many people who have been intimidated by propaganda and many children.

One aspect I would like to dwell on is the fact that the Americans are now having a very great deal to say about the Vietnamese creating the problem of refugees and hundreds of refugees having nowhere to go. When I asked what happened in these camps, I was told at the camp near Ubon with its 13,000 refugees and at the (U Nankai) camp with its 37,000 refugees that there had been many more people in these camps and that the Americans had come and taken away specialists and those knowing English. All the rest were left in the camps. These people are now disenchanted, and despondent people and agents are now being recruited among them by both American and Chinese agents. The recruitment takes place here of those counter-revolutionary elements and those persons who will operate in bands against Socialist Vietnam and against Laos and Kampuchea.

[Katin] There is an interesting report that on the sham pretext of extending assistance to the Vietnamese refugees, the Salisbury puppet authorities in conjunction with Western powers have drawn up a plan to transfer to Rhodesia about 1,000 mercenaries from Southeast Asia from among former servicemen of the Saigon regime in order to use them to suppress the nation-liberation movement within that country. It has been decided to direct all of them into the army upon their arrival in Salisbury. In the view of the racists and their overseas protectors the experience of punitive operations against the national-liberation movement will be very suitable for the struggle against Zimbabwe patriots.

U. S., Chinese Collusion

[Shchedrov] I would like to add that it has been learned that a plan exists on which the secret services of Washington and Beijing are collaborating. There is a plan--the CIA has already allotted a large sum of money for it--to transfer about 2,000 former Pol Pot supporters into Kampuchea by the Chinese secret services which run many underground facilities including opium and others in Southeast Asia. The same plan includes the transfer there of several thousand rightwing Lon Nol supporters. Both pro-Maoist elements and pro-American persons, who at one time were fighting each other but now form a broad counterrevolutionary front against People's Kampuchea, are being transferred through the same channels. Another fact is that several thousand former CIA agents from the army of General Vangpao have been transferred to southern provinces of China and in particular to Yunan Province. They are presently being trained in China in order to be transferred into Laos for the struggle against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[Doronin] The refugee problem has lately been complicated by the actions of the United States. On the pretext of rescuing refugees, the U.S. 7th Fleet is carrying out clearly provocative operations.

[Shchedrov] I would like to say that these actions by the 7th Fleet are being opposed not just by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Protests have now been made by official representatives of Indonesia and Malaysia.

But there is another factor here, that of the collusion between Beijing and Washington. There is a report that the Chinese are transferring their naval forces into the Gulf of Tonkin area in the vicinity of the island of Hainan, where the U.S. 7th Fleet is now operating, although the Western press has not been writing as yet about the operations of the Chinese fleet. We also know that provocations by the Chinese Armed Forces are continuing on the border with Vietnam and the border with Laos and that a 500,000-strong Chinese Army is concentrated in this area. We know that in Beijing Chinese leaders are declaring that they will teach a second lesson to Vietnam, that is, that they will possibly commit a second bandit attack on Vietnam.

[Doronin] Many people are now reaching the conclusion that, in creating this problem, the United States and China are striving to exert influence on Vietnam, to undermine the country's economy, to create a pretext for depriving Vietnam of economic assistance, to decline to establish trade relations and also to justify aggression against Vietnam in the future.

[Shchedrov] You were correct in your remark about the main aim of this outcry about refugees. The countries of Western Europe and many countries have suspended their aid to Vietnam. A sort of economic blockade against Vietnam and Indochina is being organized. Thus, this clamor about refugees is being widely used to organize the political and economic blockade of Vietnam and to hold up the construction of socialism.

Let me remind you that Indochina has a population of 60 million and that on this area 15 million tons of explosives were dropped in the form of bombs, missiles and shells. This is 250 kg of explosives for every person. And still, it is now the fifth year of peace and not a single American dollar has gone toward restoring the war-devastated economy or toward assisting the population of this large area where there were 15 million victims of this intervention and aggression.

I have been to the town of Lang Son and others, the towns where China has already made use of the Huaqiao who fled last year for the total destruction of towns. They made use of the Huaqiao who live in these towns; they knew each house and who lived where, and then they followed a plan of blowing up house after house.

So the problem is a very complicated and big one. But now more and more countries are aware of what is behind this outcry about refugees, including the Southeast Asian countries which I have had occasion to visit. Press publications and many state officials are also declaring that they will not be led either by the Chinese or the Americans.

[Doronin] Thank you. Here, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. Till we meet again, all the best to you!

MORE ON MOSCOW POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Discussion of World Peace

LD171736 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The safeguarding of peace is mankind's principal task, this is the view expressed by the participants of the 11th Congress of the International Association of Political Sciences now under way here. Despite the difference of views, they have discussed with interest and comprehensively the possibility of preventing destructive wars.

Detente is the best way to stabilize the international situation, it was stated by the Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, who took the floor at the concluding meeting today. This is why the Soviet Union attaches great importance to agreements on the limitation of strategic armaments.

Analysing the processes developing in the modern world, the scientist stressed that Marxists-Leninists came out resolutely both against the export of revolution and counter-revolution. Nonetheless, the Western press features fabrications about the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the events in Iran and Afghanistan. Their insolvency is clear to any sober-minded person.

Elaborating on this subject, J. Freymond of Switzerland noted that the states should desist from interfering in each other's domestic affairs. The Swiss scientist claimed, however, that the Helsinki conference was a destabilizing factor in international relations.

This view was convincingly refuted by other participants of the deliberations, who showed that the pan-European meeting was an important step towards strengthening international security.

The fruitful discussion showed that political scientists were aware of their responsibility for the future of the world, for the prevention of nuclear war.

17 August Press Conference

LD171737 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The Moscow congress of the International Political Science Association is the most representative one both for the number of participants and the number of problems which have been discussed. This was stated here today at a press conference, when summing up the first results of the congress of the International Political Science Association, by Professor Karl Deutsch (USA).

The Moscow congress made it possible to the scientists to exchange opinions on topical problems of the present. The scientists came from countries with different cultural traditions, with different socio-economic systems, said Karl Deutsch. But all of them have one common desire--to live in peace.

Karl Deutsch expressed gratitude to the Soviet scientists, organizers of the congress, who fulfilled all the obligations undertaken and created all conditions to promote the successful work of the congress.

From the point of the organization and for its scientific level the Moscow congress was the most outstanding of all ever held before, said at the press conference Professor Jean Laponce (Canada). He expressed the opinion that for the organizers of next congresses of the International Political Science Association it will be difficult to compare with the Moscow forum of political scientists.

President of the Soviet Political Science Association Georgiy Shakhnazarov said at the press conference that the congress was a good school for the Soviet scientists. The discussion was useful, irrespective whether Soviet social scientists agreed with the conclusions of their foreign colleagues, or criticized them.

At the press conference it was announced that the next congress of the International Political Science Association will be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1982.

Discussion of Common Problems

LD171738 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The political and socioeconomic problems of the developing nations, their role in strengthening universal peace are among the important subjects with which the participants of the 11th World Congress of the International Association of Political Sciences rounded off their deliberations today.

The statements by Sukumaran Nayar and Amiya Kuman Chaudhuri of India, Samuel Mushi of Tanzania, Edgardo Catterberg of Argentina and other scientists of Asia, Africa and Latin America stressed that complete eradication of racialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, establishment of a fair economic order, affirmation of principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in relations among big and small nations, are not only vital tasks of the developing states, but also a reliable means of strengthening universal peace.

The scientists pointed out that the political problems of the developing states were different in many ways, but their common feature was the desire of these countries for progress and a better future. It was also noted during the deliberations that rapid progress of the developing nations depended on reforms, which liberate the creative energy of the broad masses, on the policy of developing genuine democracy.

The socioeconomic problems with which the young states are confronted, require, as stressed at the congress, the joint efforts of all mankind, lasting peace and international cooperation. The scientists of Asian, African and Latin American countries, just as their colleagues from the socialist states, believe that in our times the questions of raising the people's living standards, educational and cultural levels, improving medical services and making the environment healthier, improving labor and living conditions are closely linked with the policy of peace, reduction of armaments and huge military budgets.

AUCCTU's Vladychenko Address

LD171654 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

["Solicitude for Working People--The Main Aspect in Activities of USSR Trade Unions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The main task of the Soviet trade unions, now affiliating more than 125 millions, is the raising of the living and cultural standards of the working people on the basis of growth and perfection of social production , said here Ivan Vladychenko, secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR. All their practical activities are aimed at putting into life that noble objective, he stressed at a meeting with participants in the world congress of political scientists which is now under way in Moscow.

Answering scientists' questions on the role of trade unions in the system of the socialist society, Vladychenko said that the sphere of their activities was really unlimited. The trade unions of the USSR are vested with extensive rights which are consolidated in the Constitution of the country. They actively participate in the management of state and public affairs, in solution of economic and social-cultural questions, in the interests of all the working people, whom they invariably represent at legistlative and administrative-economic bodies.

In conditions of socialist society, said Ivan Vladychenko, production is not opposed to the working people, therefore, the Soviet trade unions are exerting efforts to see to it that production should be steadily growing and developing, regarding this as the main source of the well-being of everyone. Their concern is to see to it that the workers' labour be well organized and duly reqarded. Remuneration rates cannot be changed without the agreement of the trade unions. The trade unions are legislators in labour protection and safety. The recommendations of trade union committees on these matters are compulsory for administrators at any level.

Among the social objectives in the USSR there is no more important [as received] than solicitude for the health of the working people, Vladychenko stressed. Soviet trade unions have their health resorts, tourist-health building centers, health resorts for children, where Soviet workers, employees and their children have rest. The trade unions have at their disposal about 30,000 houses of culture, a multitude of libraries, stationary cinema units, stadiums where they arrange facilities for the working people to spend their leisure time. The social maintenance budget, which amounts to 32,000 million roubles this year, controlled by the trade unions, help them discharge this noble mission. The trade unions maintain constant links with trade unions from 30 countries.

In conclusion, Vladychenko said: "The right to work guaranteed to the Soviet man, free education and public health service, participation in the management of state affairs have become a reality for every member of Soviet society."

Discussion of Lenin's Heritage

LD172248 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--The participants in the world congress of political scientists under way in Moscow show special interest in the meeting "Lenin as Political Thinker" which was held here today.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet scientists Fyodor Konstantinov, Timur Timorfeyev, Vadim Zagladin and others stressed that Lenin's contribution to world science and politics is a contribution of one of the greatest thinkers in the history of mankind. Lenin's rich political and theoretical heritage, its effect on the development of society are extremely versatile and profound.

The topicality of Lenin's idea of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems was noted at the meeting. Lenin's view that the conditions for a revolution form in different countries at different time brought him to the conclusion that coexistence of socialist and capitalist states is a historic necessity.

French scientist Guy Besse made in his speech a profound analysis of Lenin's works. He emphasized great topicality of Lenin's ideas. On complex problems of contemporary times Lenin made conclusions of the utmost importance that must be used in our days, too, the scientist said.

The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 radically changed the world, Guy Besse said. The world socialist system exists now. The great contribution of Lenin's land to the changes in the political arena is now recognized by everyone.

This idea was shared by Professor Kim Chong-lim from the USA. He pointed out that the Leninist theory now has a great influence, whether or not this is liked.

Professor Shanti Swarup of India stressed that Lenin's thesis on the right of nations to self-determination plays an important role for developing countries. I am filled with admiration for the genius of Lenin who saw at the turn of the century the roads of awakening of our motherland, she said. Particularly topical now is Lenin's provision that upon attaining political independence, emergent states must strive for economic independence. In this case alone can real sovereignty of a country be ensured.

More than 40 reports presented by scientists of many countries summed up Lenin's political heritage, the all-embracing influence of Leninism on the present-day world political development.

Nuremberg Principles

LD172253 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--"The Lasting Significance of the Nuremberg Principles"--a discussion on this topic was held today at one of the sections of the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association which is under way in Moscow. At the request of a TASS correspondent, prominent Soviet lawyer, assistant chief prosecutor from the USSR at the Nuremberg trial Professor Mark Raginskiy commented on the work of that section.

"The participants in the discussion were unanimous in stressing that the principles of Nuremberg are not the archive material, but history."

"The history which is topical, in tune with the present," said Mark Raginskiy. Grossly flouted also now are norms of international law in South Africa, in the Middle East. There are still forces in the world which weave sinister plans of kindling a new world war, said Professor Raginskiy. The rightwing circles in the FRG and their associates in other countries are trying to present Nazi crimes as criminal deeds of individuals and to thereby conceal the fact that these crimes were the manifestation of the policy of the Third Reich.

Unfortunately, said Mark Raginskiy, some of our Nuremberg allies departed from the jointly-proclaimed principles. In Britain, Canada, Brazil and some other countries--Nazis who committed crimes against peace and mankind have not yet been punished. Scientists who participated in today's discussion at the congress of the International Political Science Association were unanimous: The Nazi criminals must be punished.

The lasting significance of the Nuremberg trial is that despite separate differences the tribunal's indictment was the manifestation of the unanimous opinion of all its members. The Nuremberg experience shows that in the present-day conditions the will for cooperation can provide for unity of action in order to achieve the noble aim--that of delivering mankind from the horror of wars. This viewpoint is shared by the scientists, who made reports at the discussion, said Professor Raginskiy.

Close of Congress

LD181642 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, August 18, TASS--The Eleventh World Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) closed here today. In the course of seven days about 1,600 political scientists from 58 countries were discussing the problems of preserving and strengthening world peace and of social and economic progress of mankind.

The Moscow congress, the most representative one in the IPSA's history, heard over five hundred papers and reports. Special attention was given to the questions of limiting strategic arms, the importance of the SALT II treaty as a step forward in improving the international situation. During discussions speakers also stressed the significance of the nonalined movement as factor for stabilizing peace, strengthening the principles of peaceful coexistence and developing international cooperation.

There is every reason to say that on the whole the Moscow forum of political scientists was a success and was held in the spirit of a constructive dialogue, Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences said at the closing meeting of the congress. Congress discussions showed that the mostimportant and pressing problem of the day is that of maintaining and strengthening peace, he said.

In handing over his duties as IPSA president to Candido Mendez (Brazil), the American scientist Karl Deutsch, who was heading this international association for a number of years, noted the excellent organization and the high scientific level of the Moscow congress of political scientists.

Shakhnazarov Calls for Broader Representation

LD181646 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--Soviet scientist Georgiy Shakhnazarov has declared for broader representation of Asian, African and Latin American countries in the International Political Science Association.

Speaking today at the ceremony of closing the 11th World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Moscow, Professor Shakhnazarov, who is head of the Soviet Political Science Association, has said that there are objective causes for insufficient representation of developing countries in the International Political Science Association. "This is the effect of the policy of colonialism and neocolonialism which retards the development of cultural and scientific life in many countries of the world, and the consequences of which are far from having been eliminated," he noted.

"But the matter is not only objective causes, the Soviet scientist said. Much depends on the striving of the International Political Science Association to face problems of developing countries, to make a major contribution to the solution of these problems. There can be no doubt that if there is such a turn, there respectively will be a broader international interest in the association's activities, it will have broader possibilities to give assistance in the development of science and political practices towards progress."

The Soviet association, just as the associations of other socialist countries, "is ready to most resolutely promote this," said Professor Shakhnazarov.

Message to Brezhnev

LD181650 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--The participants in the world congress of International Political Science Association which ended in Moscow today have sent a message to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The message runs:

Dear Mr President

On behalf of the participants in the Eleventh World Congress of the International Political Science Association, I should like to express to you our gratitude for the excellent hospitality offered us here in Moscow, which enabled us to conduct a successful congress. I should also like to thank you for your warm message which was read out at our opening session.

The congress discussed several key contemporary issues, in particular, we concentrated on the problems of peace and political transformation, problems of the greatest importance for mankind in which you, Mr President, have personally shown such a deep interest.

Ours was the largest congress in the history of IPSA. Political scientists from all over the world, representing various schools of thought, discussed the congress themes in an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust. We believe that for this reason our congress made a contribution to a better understanding among nations.

In conclusion, I should like to send my personal best wishes to you and the great Soviet people.

[Signed] On behalf of the Executive Committee

Karl W. Deutsch

IPSA president

USSR'S 'FRUITFUL COOPERATION' WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES NOTED

LD171529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Slogan: Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The upsurge in the national liberation movement is one of the characteristic features of our era. The peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries who make up more than two-thirds of the world's population have been awakened to active political life and are winning new victories in the struggle for national and social liberation.

Along this path the developing countries come up against fierce resistance from imperialism which does not intend to surrender its positions without a battle. There are no methods to which imperialist circles will not resort in an attempt to restore their lost influence in the former colonies and semicolonies--from economic blackmail and political deception to flagrant interference in a state's internal affairs and acts of direct armed aggression.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries build their relations with the states liberated from colonial or semicolonial oppression on a completely different basis. Their friendly cooperation with developing countries is based on the principles of equality between large and small peoples, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each state's right to choose its path of development.

Being an opponent of colonial oppression in all its forms, the Soviet Union has a profound understanding of the liberated peoples' aspirations and establishes economic and cultural ties with those countries which are combating the backwardness inherited from long imperialist domination. And, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted, our relations with many of these countries have become even closer in recent years. In its economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries the USSR seeks no advantages and privileges which would run counter to the interests of the young independent states following the path of progress.

The developing countries are directing their main efforts toward ending the one-sidedness of the economic structure and the specialization in agriculture, raw materials or a single crop inherited from the former colonial regimes and promoting the development of those industrial sectors which could provide the means of production for economic development. Taking into account these countries' national interests and acting on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage, the Soviet Union is expanding its economic ties with them in the most diverse spheres.

This fruitful cooperation assumes many forms. The USSR supplies developing countries with the equipment and machines which they need to strengthen their economy, elaborates technical documentation for the construction of many enterprises and installations in the spheres of industry, agriculture, energy and transport, and grants long-term loans at low interest rates--loans which are not conditional on any political or economic requirements. Our country selflessly helps young states to develop education and train national cadres--engineers, technicians and skilled workers.

A shining example of equal and mutually advantageous relations is provided by the long-standing economic and trade ties between the USSR and India. More than 70 projects in industry, agriculture and other spheres have already been constructed or are under construction through the two countries' joint efforts.

The machines and equipment, advanced technology and scientific knowledge received from the Soviet Union help India to proceed at an accelerated rate along the path of industrialization and to strengthen its economic independence.

The aspirations of peoples embarking on the path of independent development and building a new life are familiar and understandable to us Soviet people. The USSR is linked to the vast majority of countries which have cast off the colonialist yoke by a profound adherence to peace and freedom and loathing for all forms of aggression and domination. That is why they have sincere and true friends prepared to support them in the shape of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries.

It is not military purposes or a threat to any other countries but the interests of friendship and cooperation which permeate the treaties signed by the USSR with Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Afghanistan. Our country resolutely advocates the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia from racist tyranny and the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa. Seeking consistently to resolve the problems of a Near East settlement, the Soviet Union firmly sides with the Arab peoples' legitimate rights and their struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression.

"We will continue," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his speech at the meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the liberated countries, with the states belonging to the nonalinement movement and with the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence."

INTERNATIONAL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONGRESS CONCLUDES WORK

Party, Government Greeting

LD160929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the Fourth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers:

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers cordially greet the delegates and guests of the Fourth International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, meeting in Berlin on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's formation.

The International Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers unites a large detachment of the world's intelligentsia which is actively promoting the study of the Russian language and serves to bring the peoples closer together in the interests of peace, friendship and social progress. Your association's humane activity is encountering increasing recognition in many countries of the world.

With other world languages, Russian occupies an important place in communications among peoples and promotes the development of the scientific and technical revolution, the exchange of culture values and the extension of international contacts and cooperation. The wealth, beauty and expressiveness of Russian were frequently noted by Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and other outstanding human thinkers. Millions of people in the world are now seeking to master Russian.

Soviet state and public organizations, scientific research institutions and publishing houses are helping the Russian language's friends abroad. [paragraph continues]

In collaboration with Russian philologists in other countries, Soviet scientists will continue to participate actively in developing sophisticated methods of studying Russian and creating textbooks, methodical training aids and dictionaries.

The reciprocal study of languages is very important for the development of the peoples' interest in each other, the growth of trust and the understanding of their joint responsibility for the destiny of mankind. We express confidence that your congress, as an important stage in the development of Russian language study, will make a fitting contribution to the common cause of strengthening mutual understanding and the spirit of cooperation throughout the world. May this noble aim illumine all your activity!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers

Congress Resolution

LD190701 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, August 18, TASS--Scholars of the Russian language and literature from all countries will be doing everything so that the Russian language and other languages of all peoples should be used for promoting the cause of strengthening of international intercourse and cooperation in the spirit of lofty ideals of peace and responsibility for future. This is stressed in a resolution adopted by representatives of 65 countries who participated in the Fourth Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers which ended today in the GDR capital.

The respresentative of international forum in Berlin, the resolution says, attested to the constantly widening cooperation of scholars of the Russian language and literature, the growth of the interest in the studies of the Russian language and literature, a remarkable contribution of the International Russian Language and Literature Teachers' Association to the strengthening of peace, to detente and social progress.

The association's next, fifth, congress will be held in Prague in 1982.

SOVIETS CONTINUE COMMENT ON YOUNG RESIGNATION

Probable Reasons for Resignation

LD172252 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 17, TASS--A political scandal connected with the resignation of United States Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young continues heightening. The newspapers New York POST and Atlanta CONSTITUTION reported that agents of Israeli intelligence conducting surveillance over Permanent Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi knew about his meeting with Andrew Young and, using concealed equipment, taped their conversation and then sent the recording of the conversation to Tel Aviv.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the newspapers note, the U.S. administration learned about the contents of Andrew Young's conversation with the representative of the PLO not from A. Young himself but from an "urgent top secret" cable of Israeli leaders. Fearing that Tel Aviv can assess Andrew Young's meeting with At-Tarazi as being "sanctioned" by official Washington, the White House compelled Andrew Young to resign.

But these, probably, are not all reasons for his resignation. As is known, Andrew Young more than once caused Washington's perplexity by making pronouncements that are regarded by the U.S. administration as "impermissible". In an interview with the Atlanta CONSTITUTION just before his resignation, he strongly criticized the administration's foreign policy.

Andrew Young, specifically, expressed disagreement with the administration's stand with regard to Vietnam, stressing that it is necessary to establish immediately diplomatic relations with Vietnam. He declared that he would not deny assertions that the United States bears the main responsibility for the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia. He came out for the lifting of the embargo on the United States trade with Cuba and criticised the administration's plans to increase the spending for military purposes, to create the "MX" missile system.

And, finally, everybody remembers his "blunder" when at the height of the official propaganda campaign "in defence" of human rights abroad, Andrew Young, who was in the past prominent leader of the black movement, associate of Martin Luther King, declared that there are hundreds and possibly thousands of political prisoners in the USA. After all this, his "unsanctioned" meeting with At-Tarazi has become the last straw that exasperated Washington's patience.

Andrew Young's dismissal caused indignation of the black public of the USA. Prominent leader of the black movement Jesse Jackson said that this step is the administration's capitulation to American Zionists.

The United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim made a statement in which he expressed "sincere regret" about Andrew Young's resignation from the post of United States ambassador to the United Nations.

Arab Reaction

LD172236 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Beirut, August 17, TASS--Andrew Young's enforced resignation is "an example of ideological hounding and suppression in the USA of those who express an objective and independent viewpoint with regard to the Palestinian people and its affairs," says a statement of the PLO circulated here.

Jordan's Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah stressed that Andrew Young's resignation is a result of the pressure of Zionists. [Few words indistinct] the United States is unable to assume a balanced stand on the Middle East crisis.

Political observers in Arab countries are at one in holding that at the basis of the scandal that broke out in connection with Andrew Young is the growing recognition in the world of the prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its role in the events in the Middle East.

'Mistake' Was Made

LD172015 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] News agency reports have disclosed some of the important events that led to the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. representative at the United Nations. As is known, the resignation of this senior U.S. official followed his unauthorized meeting in New York with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO UN observer. It seems that Joseph (Sulzburg), head of the Zionist American Union, was the first to demand Young's resignation when he made an open threat to President Carter, saying that if Young did not resign Zionist leaders would have grave doubts about Carter's ability to formulate U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Such a demand was made by influential members of Congress who support Zionism. If we take into consideration the coming U.S. presidential election and the role played in it by Zionist circles, it is not difficult to understand why Andrew Young resigned immediately. Once again the inevitable and regrettable fate of this American figure shows the influence of the reactionary Zionist quarters on U.S. foreign policy. The U.S. press said that Young was President Carter's closest friend and was not connected with any opposition to him. On the contrary, the U.S. administration used his name, as a representative of the American Negroes, in its diplomacy toward developing countries.

A mistake has been made. The cause of this political scandal is very clear, because behind it stand those forces which are trying--with Israel--to deny the rights of the Palestinian people and maintain the situation in the Middle East at the brink of war while disregarding sound thinking and reality. Those forces do not want to recognize the PLO despite that fact that it recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people by the whole world and the majority of UN members.

This situation holds in its fold a serious danger to peace in the Middle East. More and more U.S. statesmen understand that it will inevitably [words indistinct] the United States because it relies on Arab oil. Yet Washington once again showed hostility toward the Arab world and disregard of Arab interests. The matter is not confined to Zionism as the U.S. continues to rely on Israel to a great extent in its policy in the Middle East [words indistinct] in this region. Therefore, the U.S. policy aimed at supporting Israel remains firm. The Arab world is fully convinced of the secret that lies behind all of Washington's maneuvers toward the Palestine cause and the PLO. Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee, referred to the fate of Andrew Young and said that the ruling circles in Washington used Young to deceive developing countries; however, when Young took a more objective attitude toward the Palestine cause Washington dismissed him.

USSR OIL EXPERT CONTINUES SERIES ON U.S. PLANS IN MIDEAST

ID181750 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Second talk in a series by oil expert Boris Rachkov entitled: "Oil and the Plans of the American Military Men"]

[Text] We said in the first talk that leading representatives of the most reactionary monopolist, military and political circles in the United States have for some years been preparing world opinion for an American intervention in the affairs of Middle East countries. What are the aims of such an intervention? Boris Rachkov answers:

It is quite clear that the Pentagon's military plans are aimed at terrorizing Arab countries and Iran, so that they do not use their oil as a political weapon to defend their national interests. How absurd the Pentagon's plans are:

Anderson, commentator of the Washington POST, has written: One does not need great imagination to visualize the hatred with which the local populace will receive the occupiers. It would be easy to destroy all the oil fields and pipelines, and all oil reserves and oil plants. But to reestablish all that would be unlikely in the near future. If the West were deprived of Middle Eastern oil--the cornerstone of its fuel and energy--it would be plunged into a horrific chaos which could not be compared with the serious crisis of the early thirties. One of the reports by the research department of the U.S. Library of Congress says: The scope is very narrow, but failure will bring disastrous and far-reaching consequences.

All this is not only against the vital interest of the American people, but first and foremost against the interests of the American oil monopolies themselves, which still make enormous profits by exploiting Middle Eastern oil. If, however, we are to talk, not about vital interests, but about greedy interests in the Middle East, it is precisely the United States that has such interests. According to the annual accounts of Western industrial firms, American oil monopolies still control about 60 percent of transport, refining and sales of oil from the Arabian Gulf region. These monopolies sell in the United States and in scores of other countries about 600 million tons of oil products annually, and that guarantees vast profits during an energy crisis in the West.

It is worth noting that no other part of the world brings the U.S. such vast profits as the Middle East. In the first half of this decade Arab states and other oil-rich states nationalized imperialist monopolies in their countries and extracted from the neocolonialists a fair distribution of their oil revenues. Since then American imperialism has lost no opportunity to regain its concessions in these countries. Naturally its efforts are aimed fundamentally at the Middle East. American oil lords do not hesitate to use part of the interest from oil profits to bribe agents in those countries and to play dangerous games in order to protect their greedy interests, under the pretext of enmity towards the Soviet Union.

How did the world react to the plots of American reactionary and policelike plots in the gulf? We will deal with that in the next talk, to be broadcast at the same time tomorrow.

Concluding Commentary

LD191214 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Third and last talk in a series by Boris Rachkov: "Oil and the Plans of the American Military Men"]

[Text] OPEC's move to raise the price of oil by the end of June, 1979, in order to compensate for their losses caused by the new colonialist activity of Western monopolies has tangibly affected the interests of American oil monopolies. The price increase caused a new hysterical wave of military threats from across the ocean directed toward the masters of oil. But those threats this time were firmly confronted by the oil-producing countries as well as several Western countries where the selfishness of American imperialism evoked a wave of resentment and dismay in those countries. Proof of this is seen in the reaction shown by the FRG, the sole ally of Washington on several questions. The Bonn official circles condemned the Pentagon plans. The leaders of the main political parties in the country protested against them.

In a press conference at the beginning of July, Willy Brandt, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, expressed his stand toward the American plans to form the quick reaction corps. He said: I believe that this is an adventure. I would not deal seriously with people who conceive such plans. It seems that some people have not realized yet what they got themselves into by relying on military force in Iran. Even Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of the rightist Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union bloc, warned against forgetting that today's problems which seem such dilemmas cannot be solved through war and that (?resorting to) force creates new problems without helping overcome the old ones.

A wave of anger, dismay and protest over the plans of militarists spread across the oil-rich countries. King Khalid of Saudi Arabia recently compared the potential American military intervention with the law of the jungle and Hitler's harsh acts. On the other hand, Iran and several Arab countries condemn the plans for direct American military intervention and Washington's attempts to create an obedient military alliance in the Middle East consisting of Israel and Egypt to perform the role of the policeman in the gulf area similar to the role of the deposed regime of the shah. Communist and workers parties expose firmly and in a principled way the intrigues of the American reaction over the gulf.

A slogan of the U.S. Communist Party [CPUSA] says: The CPUSA declares that those flagrant threats against the world order directly contradict the true national interests of the people of the United States and mean playing with fire which could lead to World War III.

One cannot say that the White House did not notice this wave of condemnation. President Carter himself recently tried to appease world public opinion when he refused to support the U.S. claims to use its armed forces to secure oil supplies from the Middle East; for this measure, as the U.S. President admitted, would lead to the stoppage of oil extraction and the creation of more complicated political problems. Nevertheless, Carter confirmed the U.S. intention to help strengthen the Israeli-Egyptian military might against the gulf countries.

Arab papers replied suitably to the last speech made by the White House leaders. AL-JUMHURIYAH of Baghdad writes: Carter's policy in the Middle East stipulates that an aggressive Israeli-Egyptian bloc be formed to perform the role of a policeman in the area. The paper points out that the lands of Egypt and Israel should be used to execute the American plan which aims at intervening in the gulf are in order to occupy oil fields.

Washington's stand in general indicates that the threat of American militarists which goes against the interests of many states in the Middle East still exists and that American imperialism does not give up its hope to solve its economic and strategic problems from a position of strength, thereby harming the interests of Arab states, Iran and the majority of other countries in the world.

SCHLESINGER CLAIMS 'MOSCOW'S HAND' IN IRAN CAUSED U.S. OIL CRISIS

LD172102 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

["False 'Sensations' of Mr. Schlesinger"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Moscow's hand" again, a reader might exclaim. Yes, indeed, some American leaders are unable to explain in any other way any event in the world that is unfavourable for them. Where is it that "Moscow's hand" was discovered now? It turns out that it was involved in, what do you think, the energy crisis that hit the USA.

This sensational "discovery" was made by none other than James Schlesinger, former U.S. secretary of energy. He said in Washington that the Soviet Union, don't you see, is involved in the revolution in Iran and, since as a result of the revolution the United States lost the opportunity to hold sway at the Iranian oil fields, it is the Soviet Union that is to blame for the energy crisis in the United States. Isn't this glibly spoken, indeed?

The allegations of the ex-secretary of energy are so absurd that there is no need to refute them. It is well known that the Soviet Union did not interfere and does not interfere in the affairs of Iran. It is also well-known what are the real reasons of the U.S. energy crisis. They lie, above all, in the antinational predatory policy of oil monopolies, which, seeking superprofits, artificially create difficulties with fuel supplies, hamper the development of the U.S. fuel base, since they believe it is far more profitable to exploit foreign oil fields.

Such are facts, but Mr Schlesinger who recently had to leave the secretarial post unexpectedly for him has no interest in fact. Upon losing his post, this gentleman now looks for the explanation of the failures of the U.S. energy policy as a whole and the Energy Department in particular, and he can find nothing better than to resort to the hackneyed allegations about the mythical "hand of Moscow". This does not even require particular imagination. But the allegations about "Moscow's hand" will not bring dividends to Mr Schlesinger.

TASS NOTES CARTER LIFTING OF OIL PRICE CONTROLS

LD181702 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 18, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has signed a decree on lifting control over prices of heavy oil extracted on the U.S. territory. As a result, prices of heavy oil will immediately soar from 6 dollars up to 18 dollars per barrel (one barrel equals 159 litres). The administration expects this measure to lead to greater heavy oil production, now about 250,000 barrels a day--up to 450,000 barrels by 1985. Heavy oil reserve in the United States are estimated at 10,000 million barrels, the bulk in California.

It is so far difficult to say whether the calculations on greater heavy oil production will justify themselves or not. One thing is clear--the lifting of control over prices is yet another solid "present" from the administration to the oil monopolies, which on the first year alone after the lifting of control will receive additional profits of 200 million dollars. Moreover, Jimmy Carter proposed that the Congress should not levy additional taxes on heavy oil production profits.

Delivering a speech at the decree signing ceremony, the President emphasised once again the United States dependence on foreign oil imports, which are expected to cost 55,000-60,000 million dollars this year. Jimmy Carter used the opportunity to criticise the Congress for its being very slow in considering the administration's energy bills.

PROPORTIONS OF U.S. ARMS AID TO EGYPT 'INCREASINGLY CLEAR'

LD171356 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 17, TASS--The proportions of military aid of the United States to Egypt, being undertaken by Washington with a view to draw Cairo still firmer into the orbit of its influence, are becoming increasingly clear.

By October this year, the United States will supply Egypt with 12 out of 35 F-4 fighterplanes requested by it.

But these most up-to-date jet planes by no means exhaust the list of American armaments to be supplied to Cairo within the framework of a 1,500 million dollar credit Washington granted to its partner to the Camp David deal, as a "reward" for the departure from the common cause of the Arab peoples and for the signing of a separate peace with Israel.

The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR recalls that American arms deliveries to Egypt began long before the signing of the peace treaty with Israel and were an additional stimulus which impelled Cairo to depart from the positions of Arab unity.

But direct military aid is not the only military "cooperation" between the United States and Egypt. As is reported by the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, a visit of a high-placed American military delegation to Egypt in June was followed by a Pentagon meeting held with a view to form a joint American-Egyptian committee on putting into life the agreements stemming from the Camp David deal. Since that time American military specialists repeatedly went to Egypt, and a representative Pentagon delegation are now there with a view to determine what aid should be given by the United States to Egypt in the development and envigoration of its defence industry.

Egypt, according to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, justified all these military preparations by a "threat of Soviet encirclement". As is clear, American aid manifests itself not only in arms deliveries, but also in giving Cairo for use the most thread-bare myths of American propaganda, which were used to justify the arms race.

ZORIN CRITICIZES INCREASE IN U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES

LD190543 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

["Moscow Viewpoint" written by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Reading the American press nowadays I often think of that day in June when Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter signed the SALT II treaty in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. I am sure everyone who witnessed the event will long remember the elation and joy prevailing in the hall that day. Next to me were Walter Cronkite, John Chancellor, James Reston and others of my internationally esteemed American press colleagues. It seemed to me that they, too, share the great hopes that the whole world placed in SALT II.

The weeks that have passed since then have not dissipated those feelings. Of course, no responsible person believes that SALT II will solve all problems in the arms race or clear away the many difficult problems that beset the relations between our two countries. All realistic politicians do realize, however, that Vienna was a necessary step in the right direction.

The American Senate hearings reveal that the opponents of SALT II have no convincing arguments of any kind to offer against the treaty. Still, some reports in the American press give cause for serious thought. I mean the fairly broad campaign for another increase in America's military spending which paradoxically comes at the same time as the debate on the Vienna documents. Paradoxically because the two are quite obviously incompatible. Since so many American commentators are silent on this question, I'd like to call your attention to something that the Soviet public, and many other countries as well, finds quite surprising.

If we set aside the technical details of the treaty and the accompanying documents and concentrate on the main thing, we will see that the prime significance of SALT II is that it constitutes a step towards curbing the arms race. The past few years have shown that the mounting spirals of the arms race do not add to the security of our countries. On the contrary, they add to the danger as well as increasing the already heavy burdens borne by the peoples. It's quite clear, for instance, that excessive and constantly rising military expenditures are one of the prime causes of the inflation under which the United States in now staggering. One might logically expect that such a major agreement like the one signed at the Vienna summit meeting would bring about a cut in the military budget but the opposite is true. Certain quarters in the United States want to make the SALT II treaty a starting point for another increase in military spending.

During the presidential election campaign 3 years ago Jimmy Carter promised to substantially slash the military budget. It was one of the main points of his electoral platform. The Soviet Union's stand, particularly its alleged uncompromising attitude during the SALT II negotiations, had been advanced as an explanation for Washington's departure from its solemn election pledges. I shan't touch on the question of who is to blame for the long freeze on the agreements reached in Vladivstok. I only want to point out that since the Vienna documents have been signed it's senseless to talk now about Soviet intractibility, to say that the Soviet position stands in the way of a treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons. And yet Washington has now put on the order of the day not the reduction of military spending promised during the 1976 election campaign, but an annual increase of 4 percent in allocations to the Pentagon.

How is the unwillingness of certain Washington quarters to honor those election pledges explained now? Very simply. The alleged Soviet military menace has again been dusted off and put into circulation. The opponents of SALT II argued that the treaty rather than strengthening will upset the existing strategic balance which has been inscribed in the Vienna documents to the detriment of the United States. Some American papers are energetically pushing this idea, obviously taking advantage of the fact that many readers are poorly informed on the subject. I have attentively read the speeches of authoritative administration spokesmen during the Senate debates. They are based on a scrupulous analysis of numerous facts and show that those who try to frighten the American public with talk about SALT II weakening the United States are simply talking through their hats. Some widely read sections of the American mass media are silent on this point.

They merely claim that national security may be endangered if military expenditures are not stepped up again. These selective and tendentious reports on the Senate committee hearings indicate that someone is concerned with the interests of what the late President Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex rather than the interests of real American security.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it's willing to do everything necessary to stop the arms drive. Speaking on behalf of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev has solemnly and most unambiguously stated that the Soviet Union does not and will not strive for military superiority over the United States of America. Everything the Soviet Union has done over the past few years for its national security was in response to American measures to step up the arms race. The Soviet Union gave evidence of its goodwill in Vienna. Our country is prepared to go on from SALT II to SALT III and SALT IV but you must agree that the wishes of one country are not enough to stop the arms drive. As in the past the Soviet Union is not going to do anything to gain superiority over the United States but it must be clear that our country will do everything necessary to insure that no new American military program shall upset the existing strategic balance.

Let me emphasize that such measures will only be in response to steps of that nature from the United States. The Soviet Union has not been the first to initiate new military programs, it's not doing so now nor will it do so in the future.

The world cannot help noticing the striking difference of the reaction of the Soviet and American press to SALT II. Although they do see some shortcomings in the treaty, notably the fairly high (?ceiling) of strategic arms, they realise that its signature was necessary and useful. That is why the Soviet press, radio and television support the treaty and set public opinion in our country the aim of working for further cuts in military programs and military expenditures. On the other hand, the campaign now being conducted by some sections of the American press indicates that some quarters are trying to nullify the positive results of the agreement and make the public think that new military allocations are necessary. But what's the use of the SALT agreement if they stimulate the arms race rather than stopping it?

The past few weeks have shown that the American people are not falling for that campaign of intimidation. I think they'll eventually understand that it's meant to use the treaty for unjustified and dangerous increase in military spending.

BROWN, YAMASHITA TALKS REFLECT GROWING MILITARY TIES

LD20543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1226 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 August--TASS commentator Aleksandr Uralskiy writes:

Talks have taken place in Washington between Ganri Yamashita, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency and Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary. The heads of the two countries' military departments, which are linked by a bilateral security treaty, discussed the two countries' strategic plans in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin. In particular, the press reports, they examined specific measures to further strengthen the Japanese-American military alliance and to beef up the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

Japan has already embarked on the path of rearmament and the United States is pushing it in that direction in every way. In the last 8 years it has increased its military budget from $1.5 billion to $15 billion.

Japan has purchased arms to the total value of $5 billion from the United States, including 100 F-15 bombers, refuelling planes and 45 of the "RS-3" submarine fighter planes. Before the start of Yamashita's visit it became known that he intends to discuss the question of the purchase of an air defense system consisting of rockets, computers and radar.

Measures to reequip the Japanese army with the latest types of weapons and military hardware are being carried out against the background of the intensification of militarist ideology in virtually every sphere of the country's public life.

The Japanese and foreign press has been reporting a revision of the Defense Agency's military doctrine. The main emphasis is being placed not on "defense means" but on equipping "the Self-Defense Forces" with offensive weapons, including aircraft carriers.

These militaristic tendencies are meeting with the full understanding and support of the Pentagon, which in its turn is escalating the military potential in that area. It has become known that in the course of the talks Harold Brown assured Yamashita of the United States's intentions to further strengthen its military positions in Asia. Washington has gone back on its intention of withdrawing American troops from South Korea. Furthermore the Pentagon plans to reinforce considerably the "strike capability" of U.S. forces in that country. Ganri Yamashita for his part assured the U.S. defense secretary that Tokyo "will fulfill completely the new 5-year program for increasing the armed forces" of Japan, on the implementation of which more than 13 trillion yen will be spent.

The buildup of U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East, the rearming of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" and the creation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul alliance, is being played out on the background of active flirting by Beijing with the members of that military alliance, which threatens the cause of peace and security of the countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia. Making use of worn out assertions of the "Soviet threat" Beijing persistently provokes Japan into taking the road of rearmament, and rapprochement with this military alliance. The Chinese leadership, which a year ago signed the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, which is blatantly anti-Soviet in design, approves of the military alliance between Washington and Tokyo, welcomes the transformation of Japan into a powerful military state, and would not like to see a withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

CONGRESSMAN WOLFF, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TASHKENT

ID171110 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 17 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Tashkent, August 17, TASS--A group of members of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Lester Wolff, came to the capital of Uzbekistan today.

At the airport, the guests were welcomed by President of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic Sagdy Sirajdinov, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan.

BEIJING'S ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE SALT II TREATY SCORED

LD181708 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Viktor Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] For the past 2 months the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms signed in Vienna has understandably been at the center of international political life. Indeed, it is an agreement whose implementation will influence the entire world political climate. The multilateral discussion of the SALT II treaty reveals ever more clearly its positive role in the strengthening of the relaxation of tension. This agreement is a practical step of unprecedented importance, undertaken with the aim of limiting the most dangerous and destructive types of arms.

The current opponents of the treaty, who are quite numerous, first and foremost in the United States, realize this, and it is precisely because they understand the positive significance of the new Soviet-U.S. agreement that they are opposed to it, since their objective is to continue the dangerous arms race.

The Beijing leaders play a special role among the enemies of the SALT II treaty. Until recently they were saying that they were not hostile to such an agreement. This was shown notably in the statements made by Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the United States. But this was just another propagandist expedient. At the National People's Congress session Hua Guofeng announced that Beijing was opposed to the SALT II treaty which, according to him, cannot restrain the arms race or guarantee peace. The Chinese leaders also allege that acceptance of this document by the United States threatens their security.

What can one say about this? First of all, these assertions are absolutely inconsistent. The SALT II treaty is based entirely on the principle of equal fairness to and security of both sides. When they signed it, the USSR and the United States took into account not only national interests but also those of the other side. The agreement is of a balanced nature and gives no one unilateral advantages. It is also easy to see that this agreement cannot, as Beijing alleges, increase the danger of war in Western Europe. It is exactly the opposite. The quantitative and qualitative limitation of the most powerful nuclear (?weapons) must have a beneficial effect on military detente on the European Continent and in the whole world.

What, then, is Beijing after in its attempt to intimidate the Americans with alleged unilateral Soviet advantages or when it seeks to influence the West European countries with inventions about a growth in the danger of war? All these tactical moves by the Chinese leadership are aimed at supporting the senators who either want to thwart the ratification of the treaty or to make amendments to it which considerable unilateral advantages to the United States.

The Soviet side, one may recall, has on many occasions pointed out that any attempt to amend the text of the treaty is absolutely inadmissible. But it is precisely in this direction that Beijing is pushing the opponents of the SALT II treaty in the United States.

You would think that you would not be able to find any serious politicians or even simply realistic people who think that Beijing's negative attitude toward the Soviet-American agreement is dictated by a concern for the security of the United States or West Europe or for the consolidation of peace.

USSR-DPRK COOPERATION, ECONOMIC PROGRESS LAUDED

SK171205 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 15 Aug 79 SK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The date 15 August has been recorded with distinction in the history of our two countries and in our history of fraternal friendship. On this unforgettable day, Soviet troops won the final victory over the Japanese aggressors in Korea, thus liberating the Korean people who had struggled hard to recover their independence and restore their freedoms.

This historic event in 1945 emancipated the Korean people from every form of exploitation and oppression and created new prospects to build a new life. During the period after liberation, important social and economic innovations were made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and through the fraternal unity of the Korean working people which provided broad opportunities for the development of economy, culture and promotion of the people's welfare.

What has been attained by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is socialism based on reality [hyonsilchok sahoejui] which stresses the enhancement of the working people's welfare and meeting further their material and political demands. [passage indistinct]

Complete equality, mutual benefit and mutual fraternal assistance are the principles of socialist internationalism--the foundation of this relationship.

Friendship between Korea and the USSR, established on that unforgettable day in August 1945, has further developed since then and has acquired a new content.

Mutual visits by leaders of the parties and states constitute a good tradition for [words indistinct] between our two countries, and views on matters relating to communist and socialist construction and to international affairs are broadly exchanged and discussed during the visits.

For instance, the Soviet people ardently welcomed the delegation of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] headed by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of KWP, that visited our country recently. The KWP delegation met and held talks with Comrade Suslov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, and with Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat.

Indeed, huge benefits are derived from the USSR-DPRK economic cooperation which effectively contributes to the attainment of economic development goals and which provided the means to more rational utilization of funds, materials and (?reserve resources). The mutual economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK is bearing good fruits. It will be enough to point out that, to this date, nearly 60 large-scale industrial enterprises have been restored to their original state, reconstructed, or constructed new in the DPRK under Soviet cooperation since liberation. Included among these enterprises are the (Pukchong) thermal power station, and the Kim Chaek steel mill complex which produces more than half of the entire quantity of steel produced in the republic.

At the present a series of important constructions are going on in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under Soviet cooperation, which will further enhance DPRK capabilities in such fields as metallurgy, electric power production, and machine [words indistinct] industry.

Cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in the field of scientific research has also been successful. Soviet organizations in the field of science handed over several thousands of publications and samples to their DPRK counterparts, and production of automobiles, tractors, tools, machines, and large ships was organized in the republic based on these materials.

Many Soviet technicians have worked at the new construction sites in the DPRK and passed on their knowledge and experience. They are doing the same now. Several hundred Soviet enterprises are filling orders from the DPRK for various products. On the other hand, the accomplishments of able Korean engineers and institutions are being broadly utilized in the Soviet national economy. For example, these include know-how in the production of artificial vinalon fiber, in rice and crop cultivation, (?irrigation) work and mining.

The marked development of USSR-DPRK solidarity has been proven by the increase in trade and by the broad cultural exchanges. Soviet workers are deeply interested in the life of the fraternal Korean people, and are pleased with their brilliant achievements.

We agree with the words of the congratulatory message sent by Comrade Brezhnev and Comrade Kosygin to Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Korea's liberation, a national day in the DPRK. In the congratulatory message, the Soviet people sincerely celebrate the achievements of the fraternal Korean people through mutual cooperation, and wish new successes in their struggle for socialist construction and for peaceful and democratic reunification of the nation.

The message says that they are convinced that friendship and cooperative relations between the two parties, nations and peoples, which are formed on the basis of the principles of Marxism and proletarian internationalism, will be constantly developed and intensified for the victory of the just cause of socialism and communism.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA STRESSES USSR-DPRK TIES

LD171419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[M. Kretov dispatch: "Monuments on Moranbong Hill"]

[Text] Pyongyang--Everybody arriving in Pyongyang for the first time must be shown Moranbong Hill. A four-sided obelisk towers there, on which the words "Eternal glory and gratitude to the Soviet soldiers and liberators of the Korean people!" are inscribed in gold letters. The monument was created in honor of a historic event in the Korean people's destiny--15 August 1945, when they were rescued from foreign oppression by the Soviet Army. In these battles for the country's freedom Korean patriots fought shoulder to shoulder with Soviet soldiers. After that, 15 August was declared a national holiday of the Korean people.

Alongside the obelisk to the Soviet soldiers and liberators stands another monument. The fabled horse, (Chkhonlima), carries two riders--a worker and a peasant. This group of sculptures reflects the present-day DPRK whose working people are advancing confidently along the path of building socialism. The juxtaposition of these monuments is symbolic. The decisive contribution of the Soviet internationalist soldiers and the enthusiastic creative labor of the new socialist Korea are mutually inseparable.

When you proceed along the roads in the fraternal state you can see for yourself the remarkable fruits of the Korean people's selfless labor. There are fine, clean cities, modern industrial enterprises and the carefully tended rice and corn plantations of agricultural cooperatives. In a historically short time the workers of People's Korea, under the leadership of the Workers Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have succeeded in achieving fundamental socioeconomic transformations and have changed the DPRK from a once backward country into an industrially developed socialist state.

The republic produces its own metal-cutting machine tools, motor vehicles, tractors and precision instruments. It is one of the foremost countries in Asia in terms of electricity generation per head of population. An extensive network of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments and schools has been created, in which a large detachment of skilled national cadres has been trained. Major successes have also been achieved in agricultural development: the construction of irrigation systems and the mechanization of labor-intensive work has been achieved. Last year a record crop of 8.5 million tons of grain was harvested. The achievements of the working people of People's Korea in developing science, culture and health care and in raising people's living standards are impressive.

During our visit to the DPRK we repeatedly saw the fruits of Soviet and Korean working people's joint labor. The Soviet people have always regarded assistance in building socialism as their international duty. More than 3,000 of our specialists have worked hand in hand with Korean friends on new projects in that country. About 60 important industrial and other projects forming the backbone of the national economy have been modernized, constructed or reequipped with their participation. Our country is currently assisting the DPRK to reequip or construct 10 more major enterprises. These include the Kim Chaek metallurgical combine, which produces 50 percent of the country's annual output of steel and 25 percent of its pig iron, the Pukchang thermal power station, whose capacity has been increased to 1.2 million kilowatts, and also a ball-bearing plant, an electrical accumulator plant and a number of other projects which have been reequipped with Soviet help.

Soviet-Korean ties are steadily strengthening and developing. Assessing the significance of Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, said: "The Soviet Union is our people's liberator and greatest friend. Each time our people have encountered difficulties and hardships in the struggle for the homeland's freedom and independence and in the construction of the new life, the Soviet people have held out a helping hand to us and inspired us in the struggle. The friendship and cohesion of the peoples of the two countries, Korea and the Soviet Union--friendship and cohesion born in the fire of the battles for liberation and consolidated and developed on the common path indicated by the great Lenin--are firm, everlasting and indestructible!"

During meetings on Korean soil our interlocutors expressed satisfaction at the Soviet people's invariable support for the Korean people's just struggle for the country's unification on a peaceful, democratic basis. The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the restoration of the country's national unity held recently in the Soviet Union is graphic evidence of this. The DPRK's constructive new proposals aimed at creating a united democratic state on the Korean Peninsula enjoy full support in our country.

The DPRK people are greeting their great festival--the 34th anniversary of Korea's liberation--in an atmosphere of creative enthusiasm and confidence in a better future. The Soviet people wish their Korean friends new achievements in building socialism and the swiftest reunification of the homeland on a peaceful, democratic basis.

AMIN INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN STANCE ON NONALINEMENT

LD192044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has granted an interview to our correspondent in Kabul, (Viktor Bazilevich). Amin touched on the attitude of his country at the coming sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana:

[Begin Amin recording with superimposed Russian translation] After the victory of the April revolution, Hafizollah Amin says, Afghanistan expressed the desire to take part in this conference and has made every effort for it to be conducted successfully. We have always come out resolutely against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction which are trying to put obstacles in the way of the success of the coming conference in Havana. We are convinced that the nonalined movement plays a long-term role in the struggle for peace. It is bound up closely with the struggle of peace-loving forces represented by the socialist countries and headed by the Soviet Union. We consider that the socialist countries are allies of the nonalined movement. This movement opposes colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, apartheid and all forms of oppression. It opposes interference in the affairs of other countries and condemns agression and encroachments on the rights of others. Afghanistan, Hafizzollah Amin says in conclusion, comes out in defense of this movement. As active participants in the movement, we will do our utmost to strengthen it. [end recording]

AMIN INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED

LD181536 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 18, TASS--A programme of putting into life the agrarian reform in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is receiving broad support of the working people of the country. After the successful completion of the first stage of the reform, we are coming over to realisation of its second stage, in the course of which built will be a ramified network of irrigation systems, dams. Peasants will be given the necessary facilities to boost agricultural production. This has been stated here in an interview to foreign correspondents by Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin.

Speaking of the difficulties in implementation of the government's measures, the prime minister said that these difficulties are a direct consequence of foreign interference into internal affairs of Afghanistan. Pakistan is not alone in its subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The reactionary circles of that country have joined hands with international imperialism and all sorts of extremists and nurture joint conspiracies against the Afghan revolution.

Counterrevolutionary elements, who receive assistance and support from abroad, are taking steps to create disorders in the country, stressed Hafizollah Amin. The prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely turned down the statements of the ringleaders of the counterrevolution to the effect that their gangs control part of Afghanistan's territory.

Touching upon the problem of religion, he said that the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan deeply respect the freedom of religion.

Answering correspondents' questions on international links of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin particularly noted the friendly and disinterested character of relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The treaty of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, he said, is a reflection of historical realities. This treaty serves the interests of the peoples of both countries.

COMMENTARY PLEDGES CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR AFGHANISTAN

TA191056 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 16 Aug 79 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "Decisive and Firm Support for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] In the statements by Konstantin Chernenko, the deep sympathy and solidarity of the Soviet people and their government for the struggle of the masses of Afghanistan to defend the gains of the Sawr revolution is once more confirmed. The press, radio and television and social circles in the Soviet Union devote a great deal of attention to events in Afghanistan. The distinguished and continuous features of all speeches and articles by the Soviet people in the press and radio and during rallys and gatherings consist of expressions of comradely solidarity with the just cause that is being defended by the Afghan masses and their government. These acts of the Soviet people and their government concerning Afghanistan reflect the (?policy) of support for the progressive forces, democracy and national independence in all parts of the world; this (?policy) has been bequeathed to us by the great Lenin.

The Soviet Union has consistently implemented the above-mentioned (?policy) during all the stages of its existence. This country, by pursuing this (?policy), has supported the strugglers on the path to restore Afghanistan's independence during the war against imperialist (?domination) and while still pursuing this (?policy) the Soviet Union today is developing an extensive and all-round cooperation with Democratic Afghanistan. It defends the right of the people of Afghanistan to freely determine their destiny and opposes the intervention of the forces of imperialism and foreign reaction.

The struggle of the people of Afghanistan in the defense of their revolutionary gains is particularly [word indistinct] and logical for the people of the Soviet Union because during the beginning, when the Soviet republics were being established, the Soviet people were themselves forced to defend the Great October cause against the conspiracies and sudden hostile attacks of imperialism and foreign reaction which has now attacked the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Soviet people attained victory in their heroic struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction, established a new socialist society in their country, and in this society the heartfelt desires of the toilers of all the centuries have been carried out. We are confident that the Afghan masses who have risen in the defense of their revolutionary gains will also attain victory with the support of all the progressive forces in the world and will appropriately resist the plans of reaction and imperialism.

AFGHANISTAN CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

LD182234 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

The streets and squares of the capital of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are festively decked out. The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are observing a glorious anniversary in the history of their country. Sixty years ago, after persistent and heroic struggle against British colonialism, the courageous Afghan people proclaimed independence of the motherland. Young Soviet Russia was the first to recognise the new independent state in Asia.

Over the past 60 years Afghanistan was living through different stages. But it was obvious that it was developing at very slow pace since it was ruled by big feudals who did not take into consideration the aspirations of the people.

The wind of racial changes is now blowing in Afghanistan. The aim of these changes is to make the entire wealth of the country serve the people. The April revolution of 1978 rid the working people of exploiters, is gradually making changes in the social and economic structure of Afghan society.

About eleven million peasants were rid of the heavy burden of debts to feudals and usurers. The first stage of the agrarian reform has been successfully implemented.

The agrarian reform is a matter of great importance for the country where more than 80 percent of the population is employed in agriculture. Over a short period of time, more than three million heribs of land (one herib amounts to 0.2 hectare) was distributed free of charge among 280,000 peasant families.

Minister of agriculture and land reform of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Abdorrashid Jalili told the TASS correspondent that Afghanistan's leadership sees one of the ways of raising the living standards of the population in the formation of cooperatives which are supplied with farm machinery and chemical fertilizers and to which credits are given on easy terms. He stressed that the government raised the purchase prices of cereals from peasants and grants them bonuses in the marketing in their first crops.

The Democratice Republic of Afghanistan came up against many problems, among them the almost total illiteracy, vestiges of the past, the economic backwardness. All these problems, the minister said, will, undoubtedly, be solved shortly since the power in the country belongs to the working people and the programmes outlined are being implemented in their interests.

The country has embarked upon the implementation of its First Five-Year Plan of social and economic development.

The implementation of broad plans is accompanied by incessant sorties of internal and external reaction. Former exploiters and international imperialism that seek to regain the positions they have lost in Afghanistan intensified their activity against the young democratic republic. They resort to aggressive actions, put obstacles on the road to the construction of new society, are seeking to intimidate the Afghan people. But their intentions are futile. The entire working people of the country is prepared to uphold its gains by armed struggle.

On the foreign policy scene, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan conducts the policy of peace, of positive and active neutrality, of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries.

The celebration of the 60th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence coincides with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Afghan friendly relations that reached a new qualitative level after the April revolution.

Commentary on Independence Day

LD172354 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[(Aleksandr Sukhaparov) commentary]

[Text] On 19 August the people of Afghanistan mark their day of independence. Here is comment by (Aleksandr Sukhaparov) of Radio Moscow.

On 19 August 1919, Afghanistan became independent, having defeated the intervention by British colonialists. This success of the Afghan national liberation movement was backed by the Soviet Government led by Vladimir Lenin. It was the first to recognize the independent state of Afghanistan; 1921 saw the signing of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty. This document exemplified the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The popular revolution of April, 1978, was an extremely important landmark in the country's development. The revolution proclaimed its objective--the building of society free from exploitation of man by man. During the period of 15 months reforms have been carried out which the people had waited for centuries. The revolution wiped out the feudal order and social injustice. It insured equal rights for all citizens and all nationalities. The revolution gave land to those who tilled it. In a country where only one person out of four cold read or write [words indistinct].

These progressive changes are creating favorable preconditions for promoting the national economy and (?progress). The Afghan people are working to overcome the difficulties linked with the legacy of the past but attempts are being made to stop them. The former feudal lords are supported by foreign sources hostile to the Afghan people. They are supplying the counterrevolutionaries with money and arms. The territory of the neighboring Pakistan is used for subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The counterrevolutionaries are getting military training in special camps (?guided) by instructors from the West and from China and this is flagrant interference in the affairs of Afghanistan. Actually, it's an undeclared intervention.

[Words indistinct] that the Afghan people are capable of defending their right to independence. Today they are proving their ability to defend the gains of the revolution. Meetings and demonstrations are taking place throughout the country in support of the popular rule. The population is actively taking part in liquidating the counterrevolutionary bands sent in from abroad.

On the eve of independence day, the Afghan leaders are reaffirming their striving for peace and friendship with all countries interested in maintaining sincere relations with Democratic Afghanistan. Such relations are exemplified, according to the country's leaders, by the traditional ties of equality with the Soviet Union. Highly assessed is the treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation signed by the two countries last year. This treaty, Kabul newspapers note, is the continuation of the policy of friendship launched by the Soviet [word indistinct] (?with) Afghanistan 60 years ago.

TIME MAGAZINE 'DISTORTS' VIETNAM'S POLICY

LD192302 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The American magazine TIME in a recent editorial distorted Vietnam's policy and falsified the situation in Southeast Asia. Here is a commentary by Lev (Omagin):

TIME compares the military potentials of the ASEAN countries and Vietnam and comes up with the news that Vietnam is strong. Whoever wrote the editorial even resorted to Maoist rhetoric describing the ASEAN countries as paper tigers. There is good reason to doubt the magazine's figures and the way it handles them, but one thing is certain: It is hostile to Vietnam. For one, it publishes a map showing the possible directions of a Vietnamese offensive against the ASEAN countries. The purpose is to further discredit Vietnam's foreign policy and undermine the high international standing it has among the peace-minded nations, because of its consistent and long struggle with colonialists and invaders of every hue, including American and Chinese. What the map doesn't reflect, however, is the expansionist policy of Beijing and the American naval build-up in the area. And these are the real threat to the ASEAN countries and especially so now when the 7th United States Fleet is cruising off their shores. The American magazine carefully conceals the real nature of Vietnam's relations with the ASEAN countries.

Vietnam has given no reason to doubt its goodneighborly policy. This clearly follows from the joint communiques signed by Vietnam's prime minister, Pham Van Dong, in Bangkok, Manila and Jakarta. In every case the two sides stressed their wish to settle differences in a peaceful way and were generally agreed that Southeast Asia should be a zone of peace, independence and neutrality. Furthermore, Vietnam has signed several agreements with the ASEAN countries on trade and shipping in a framework of equality and mutual benefits. Why then are some Western circles playing up a nonexistent Vietnamese threat at a time when Vietnam is preoccupied with reconstructing its war-scarred economy.

The recent ASEAN conference in Indonesia noted that the West wants the ASEAN countries to unite in a military alliance along the lines of SEATO. It wants to militarize them and make them follow the anti-Vietnamese policy of the United States and China.

The magazine FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW says that though ASEAN is still far from being such an openly military alliance as SEATO was, there are many ways to cooperate militarily without an official agreement. Clearly, this runs counter to the principles of economic and cultural cooperation on which ASEAN was founded. The Jakarta newspaper MERDEKA urges ASEAN not to listen to the latest provocative calls of imperialist propaganda. It says they endanger the ASEAN countries and conflict with their interests.

HENG SAMRIN-LED KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE

LD200908 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vientiane, August 20, TASS--A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea Heng Samrin, came for an official friendly visit here today at the invitation of president of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, president of the Supreme People's Council and the Central Committee of the Front of National Construction of Laos.

In the course of Laotian-Kampuchean negotiations the sides will discuss matters of mutual interest and exchange opinions on a number of international problems.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT ON CRIMEA MEETINGS

LD171452 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--A report of the CPSU Central Committee has been published here. It says:

The CPSU Central Committee has considered the results of the Crimean meetings and conversations held between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak; General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker; General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

The CPSU Central Committee highly appreciates and wholly and entirely approves of Leonid Brezhnev's activities. Along with the negotiations Brezhnev held with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar during the recent visit of a Soviet party-and-government delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic, the Crimean meetings and conversations of 1979 are an important stage on the road towards further consolidation of cooperation between the fraternal countries in solution of both internal and international objectives.

The particular significance of the meetings which were held is that they focused on perspective questions which are of determinant significance for durable cooperation of the socialist states. This is all the more important that the communist and workers' parties of the socialist part of the world are entering the pre-congress period when new major objectives of the work in building a new society will be outlined.

The Crimean meetings of 1979 show that the socialist countries are making a confident headway in their socio-political and economic development. Their accomplishments are seen particularly vividly against the background of the situation in the capitalist world which is characterized by a further growth of crisis phenomena.

Meanwhile, the socialist countries take into account that the complication of the world economic situation creates certain problems to them. This refers, specifically, to maintaining the achieved high level of consumption of oil and oil products, ensuring the steady growth of energy-generating capacities.

Polling the efforts for solution of the energy problems, the examples being the joint construction of a high-capacity Soyuz gas pipeline, a big program of construction of atomic electric power stations, intensive work in developing new sources of energy, orientation to the application of the most progressive technology in using traditional resources, the countries of the socialist community are creating a stable basis for a further growth of their national economy.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the fraternal countries are firmly following the course of development and deepening of specialization and integration of socialist economies, which found reflection also in the results of the Crimean meetings. This course reliably leads to the heights of scientific-technological progress, increasing the efficiency of production and quality of products in the interests of further growth of the well-being of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The long-term target-oriented programs of cooperation, approved by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the work over bilateral documents on long-term development of specialization and integration of production, which is nearing completion, set to the USSR State Planning Committee, all Soviet ministries and departments, participating in cooperation with the fraternal countries, new responsible objectives of great national and international significance. Their consistent realization will become an organic part of the coming, 11th Five Year Plan period.

The Crimean meetings of 1979 once again demonstrated the unshakeable dedication of the fraternal socialist states to the policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. The consistent line towards curbing and furling up [as received] the arms race, the clear orientation towards international detente, towards augmenting political detente with military relaxation, support for the peoples' rights to free independent development--such are the topical directions of the socialist foreign policy that have been weightily confirmed during the Crimean meetings.

The question of questions in contemporary international life is the limitation and ending of the arms race. The socialist countries are convinced that the signing of the new Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty was a major stride in this direction. Mutually acceptable solutions on the most complicated problems immediately affecting the security of the states can certainly be found.

Progress in the matter of military relaxation can only be ensured if movement towards this goal will be carried out by all the sides. In the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, in the Disarmament Committee, and other negotiations devoted to the task of curbing the arms race, the socialist countries are persistently seeking constructive solutions and urged the Western countries to make reciprocal efforts. Of course, there can be no reasonable justification for the striving by certain NATO quarters to pile up ever new mountains of weaponry, including those of tremendous destructive action, on the territories of West European countries. The military equilibrium in Europe is a reality, and it is quite possible to lower step by step the level of armed forces and armaments of the groupings confronting one another here.

Consistent realization in full of the provisions of the Final Act, adopted in Helsinki--and this is being advocated by all fraternal socialist countries--would reliably help turn Europe into a continent of durable peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Together with other Warsaw Treaty-members the Soviet Union insistently advocates broader measures of strengthening mutual trust in Europe, the lessening of military confrontation between the socialist and capitalist states. The convocation for the purpose of an all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada, as proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member countries, the successful holding of the coming Madrid meeting could largely help improve the political climate in Europe and the whole world.

The CPSU Central Committee deems it fundamentally important that emphasized at the Crimean meetings was the need to continue strengthening the internationalist solidarity of the socialist states with all peoples who became an object of imperialist and hegemonist pressure. Noted in this connection was the danger of Beijing's continued expansionist policy, and reaffirmed once again was the solidarity of the Soviet Union with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The right of every people to be masters of their own destiny is sacred and should be strictly respected.

The Soviet Union shares and supports the peaceful, anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist aims of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries to open in Havana in September this year.

The CPSU Central Committee has made it incumbent upon the relevant ministries and departments to take practical steps towards realization of the objective stemming from Leonid Brezhnev's conversations with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries.

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIA'S TODOROV'S VISIT TO ARMENIA

Arrival in Yerevan

LD171501 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Arrival of S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in Yerevan"]

[Text] On 1 August Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Yerevan on vacation.

S. Todorov was met at Yerevan airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; K.A. Gambaryan and G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; Dzh.S. Kirakosyan, Armenian SSR foreign minister; Ye. G. Patalov, Armenian SSR minister of internal affairs; M.A. Yuzbashyan, Armenian SSR KGB chairman; G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Information and Foreign Relations Department of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and officials in the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers apparatus

In the afternoon S. Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and his wife toured the city.

In the evening the Bulgarian guests attended a concert by the Armenian state song and dance group in the A. Khachaturyan Great Concert Hall.

With them were F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, and G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

End of Visit

LD171503 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ARMENPRESS report: "Stanko Todorov's Departure From Yerevan"]

[Text] On 8 August Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is in the Armenian SSR on vacation, departed from Yerevan with his wife.

The guests from fraternal Bulgaria were seen off at the airport by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee; K.A. Gambaryan and G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; M.A. Yuzbashin, Armenian SSR KGB chairman; G. Ye. Vartanyan, Armenian SSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department; and V.G. Azaryan, official in the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers apparatus.

DRAFT STATUS OF PERMANENT AUTONOMY FOR CATALONIA DECLARED

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 18, TASS--TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: The Constitutional Commission of the Congress of Deputies of Spain has passed a draft status of permanent autonomy of Catalonia, the region populated by the Catalan people. In accordance with the document, Catalonia will have its parliament and regional government with the seat in Barcelona. The four provinces which form the autonomous region (Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona and Lerida) are given extensive rights in the sphere of economy, culture and education. The Catalan language is recognized as the official language of the autonomous region, along with Spanish. Autonomy is granted within the framework of the Constitution of the united Spanish state, which crossed out the old Francoist legislation. The draft which was passed now will come into force after its approval at a referendum in Catalonia and the consent--and there is no doubt about it--of a majority of the deputies of the supreme legislative body in Madrid. For almost 40 years of the Francoist dictatorship, the Catalan people along with Basques, Galicians and representatives of other nationalities of Spain were deprived of all political rights and liberties and were under a heavy national oppression. It is not accidental that Catalonia became one of the strongholds of the movement of resistance to fascism. An end to the Francoist dictatorship raised the question of the end of restoration of the national autonomy of Catalonia. It is indicative that the document, adopted by the Constitutional Commission of the Congress of Deputies, encountered vigorous resistance from those political forces which that way or other gravitate towards the Francoist pass. The draft status of Catalonia's permanent autonomy was elaborated with active participation of the Catalan parliamentarians, including Socialists and Communists, on the one hand, and leaders of the governmental party--the Democratic Centre Union, on the other. Taking part in its discussion was also Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez. The elaboration of the autonomy status for Catalonia can be an example for other regions, removing the acuteness of the question of nationalities in Spain. Thereby, an important contribution will be made to consolidation of the democratisation process which has been developing there in the recent years.

ITALY'S BERLINGUER ARRIVES IN YALTA, MET BY PONOMAREV

LD171714 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Yalta, August 17, TASS--General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrique Berlinguer came to the Crimea today for rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He was met in Yalta by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES NEW BOOK IN UK ON SURVEILLANCE

LD171031 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 August 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by Mikhail Ozerov under the rubric "Fictions and Facts" entitled "Who Then Is Hiding Under the Bed?" The article criticizes a new book "Britain: The Manipulation of Citizens and Institutions by the Russians" by Richard Deacon dealing with "the penetration of British institutions by Soviet intelligence." He asserts that the "unsleeping eye of the special services is indeed directed upon everyone in Britain," but it has nothing to do with Soviet intelligence and cites instances where, as a correspondent, he has been "tailed" closely. He suggests that it is in fact, the CIA which is active in Britain and cites items in the magazine LEVELER and the newspaper EVENING STANDARD to support his assertions and also mentions the disclosures made by former CIA "agent" Philip Agee in his books on CIA activity in Western Europe.

TASS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS IN ISRAEL

LD172054 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, August 17, TASS--The U.S. ambassador at large, Robert Strauss, arrived in Israel today. As reported by the FRANCE PRESS AGENCY, he stressed upon his arrival that reports on the straining of relations between the United States and Israel were "exaggerated".

"There are differences, the ambassador said, not in the principal problems, but only in details related to isolated cases."

In other words, the official U.S. representative actually confirmed that the United States invariably adhered to a pro-Israeli stand in the question of a Middle East settlement to the detriment of the interests of the Arab nations.

The Washington emissary will also visit Cairo, where he will have negotiations with Egyptian officials. As reported by the newspaper AL-AHRAM, his task is to prepare the ground for the next sixth round of the American-Egyptian-Israeli bargaining over the question of establishing a regime of so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestine Arabs on the Israel-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River (?and also the) Gaza Strip.

Political observers note in this connection that Washington continues to oppose creation of an independent Palestinian state and comes out for the "solution" of the (?Palestinian) problem by granting pseudo-autonomy to the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories, while leaving Israeli military control over them. These plans, aimed at perpetuating the occupation of Arab lands, correspond fully to Tel Aviv's expansionist designs. Coming out in a united front, the United States and Israel are (?driving) to make Egypt toe their line. This invariably requires new [word indistinct] from Cairo, which has embarked upon the road of betraying the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

Visit to Egypt Ends

LD191958 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 19, TASS--American special envoy R. Strauss ended his visit to Egypt, where he had met with President as-Sadat and other Egyptian officials and discussed with them the Egyptian-Israeli talks concerning the so-called "Palestinian self-rule."

The project of "autonomy" that is being imposed, is known not to consider the vital interests of the Arab Palestinian people and is resolutely rejected by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the population of the West Bank of Jordan River and Gaza Sector.

YADIN OUTLINES ISRAELI POLICY IN ABC TV INTERVIEW

LD201010 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 20, TASS--Tel Aviv does not intend to stop attacks on Lebanon, which carry death and destruction to that Arab country. This is clear from a statement made by Deputy Prime Minister of Israel Viga'el Yadin who came here for negotiations with high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration.

Speaking in the ABC "Questions and Answers" programme, Yadin was trying to convince the American television viewers that raids on the Lebanese territory were allegedly of a "purely defensive character". But meanwhile from Yadin's words it was clear that by committing crying acts of international brigandage against Lebanon, Israel seeks to intimidate Arab peoples in order to establish its rule in the Middle East.

Touching upon the Palestinian problem, Yadin categorically ruled out any possibility of Palestinians' participation in negotiations on a Middle East settlement. Neither Israel nor Egypt, he said, want the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate in the negotiations and turn down any contacts with that organization. He cynically said that any resolution on the Palestinian problem submitted for consideration of the U.N. Security Council will "be detrimental to the cause of peace."

The deputy premier arrogantly turned down international criticism of Tel Aviv for its colonisation of the captured Arab lands. I believe that we have the right to establish settlements and we shall continue to do so, he said.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR SCORES U.S. ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD171448 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--A press conference of the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammad Mokri was held here today. The ambassador has emphasized that the American policy in the Middle East pursues the aim of splitting the Arab ranks and, specifically, of drawing separate parties into political negotiations on the basis of the capitulatory Camp David agreements. The policy of the United States is hostile to the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people. The U.S. policy is in line with the interests of Zionism. Therefore, any initiative on the part of Washington allegedly undertaken with a view to find a settlement of the Middle East problem serves only the interests of Israel, and is directed against all Arab peoples.

The ambassador strongly denounced the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of Israel. Carrying out such a policy, he said, Israel finds itself in ever growing isolation. The ambassador read out a message from Ayatollah Khomeyni in which a proposal is made to declare August 17 as the day of Jerusalem and solidarity with the Arab peoples of Palestine.

Touching upon Iran's relations with socialist countries, the ambassador emphasized that these relations are developing successfully. We have particularly good relations with our great neighbour, the Soviet Union, he said.

REPORT ON SUDANESE CABINET RESHUFFLE

LD181730 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] President Numayri of Sudan has reshuffled the government, replacing seven ministers and two senior advisers. This reorganization in the leadership came in the wake of workers and students' agitation which has continued for 10 days. The agitation was a result of the intention of the government to raise the prices of basic foodstuffs, including flour, as well as the prices of fuel.

SHEVARDNADZE TOURS MOUNTAIN REGIONS OF GEORGIA

LD171427 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Wide Horizons of the High Mountains: Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze Meets With Working People From Akhalkalakskiy, Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy Rayons"]

[Text] The socioeconomic development of mountain regions is constantly at the center of attention for the republican party and government. In recent years measures have been elaborated whose implementation provides the opportunity to make fuller use of these regions' economic potential, to put their rich natural resources at the service of the national economy, to increase the population's social activeness, to create the conditions for each resident to use all his efforts and capabilities, to insure the necessary cultural and consumer conditions and to prevent the process of unjustified migration.

The other day Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, visited Akhalkalakskiy, Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy rayons and inspected agricultural land, industrial enterprises, cultural, educational and health care centers and consumer services projects. At actual places of work he familiarized himself with the everyday activity and work and leisure conditions of residents in the rayons and met with the local aktiv.

In the village of Khospio, Akhalkalakskiy Rayon, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inspected a stockraising complex designed for the fattening of 3,000 head of cattle which is under construction. This important project is to be commissioned this year.

During his visit to the ferroconcrete articles plant it was noted that in the near future this enterprise's capacity is to be more than doubled to satisfy the growing requirements of construction organizations. A long conversation took place here on ways of improving production organization and the appointing of worker cadres.

When familiarizing himself with the Akhalkalakskiy branch of Tbilisi's "Isani" footwear association, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew attention to the need to improve the workers' working and living conditions and update equipment, which will make it possible to expand the range and improve the quality of output. The republic's Ministry of Light Industry must also become more deeply involved in settling this question.

In the course of inspecting the rayon industrial combine, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew particular attention to the need to expand the volume of production. He advised specialists to pay great attention to the utilization of local stone, in which the rayon is rich, and to speed up the extraction of basalt.

The Akhalkalakskiy Rayon interkolkhoz poultry unit is designed to house 30,000 laying hens. Construction of the enterprise is practically complete, but its commissioning is still being delayed. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze posed the question of increasing the unit's capacity, in connection with which leading workers of the agriculture and rural construction ministries and the Gruzptitseprom association were given appropriate instructions.

In the strain testing sector of the Vachianskiy Sovkhoz of the Georgian Agricultural Research Institute there was a discussion of the raising of new potato varieties and their regionalization and introduction, especially the frost-resistant Dzhavakhuri variety. [paragraph continues]

Scientists and specialists were advised to concern themselves with improving the variety in order to reduce the vegetation period, which is very important in mountain conditions. The discussion of this problem continued on the Vachianskiy Sovkhoz. This year the farm's workers intend to harvest 220 quintals of potatoes per hectare, instead of the planned 189 quintals.

On the Totkhami Village Kolkhoz, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inquired about the introduction of the Ipatovskiy Rayon method of harvesting and its results and talked with leading machine operators. During the talk special attention was devoted to the machine operators' working and living conditions, the provision of machinery for the farm and the correct implementation of agrotechnical measures, which is the main condition for increasing yields. A talk with machine operators also took place in Kotelia Village; questions of the rational use of machinery and the quest for reserves were discussed.

In Ikhtila Village, where there was a discussion of the migration of rural workers, considerations were voiced on the need to open branches of major enterprises in the rayon, which would help to a significant extent in developing the rayon's economy and establishing agricultural workers in jobs locally.

The substantial social problems facing the rayon's population were touched on in talks held in the villages of Khando, Baraleti and others.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited the Akhalkalakskiy Rayon hospital, talked with patients and medical workers and inquired about questions of medical services, catering and medical supplies.

A meeting of the Akhalkalakskiy Rayon party and economic aktiv was devoted to the problems facing the rayon, the results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan and tasks for the future.

The meeting was addressed by G. Shugarov, first secretary of the Akhalkalakskiy Raykom; M. Gogoryan, director of Kartikamskiy Sovkhoz; M. Alalishvili, chief of the rayon agriculture administration; Ye. Muradyan, chairman of the Godolar Village Kolkhoz; R. Chkheidze, the rayon's chief physician; A. Karapetyan, director of the regional studies museum; Ye. Basentsyan, machine operator on the Totkhami Village Kolkhoz; I. Abramyan, rayon prosecutor; Sh. Daloglanyan, secretary of the Vachianskiy Sovkhoz party committee, and S. Stepanyan, first secretary of the Komsomol Raykom. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who delivered a speech to the rayon aktiv, touched on the positive shifts which have taken place in the rayon's economy and culture, analyzed in depth urgent problems in industry and agriculture and the prospects for the rayon's development and defined concrete tasks in elaborating comprehensive measures for the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of experience accumulated in the rayon.

The rayon possesses rich natural resources; the Marabda-Akhalkalaki railroad, whose construction will begin next year, is intended to play an important role in exploiting them. It is also necessary to develop new industrial sectors in the region--electrical, instrument making and others. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze noted that the rayon has the potential to double meat production in the future and to increase milk production by 50 percent. Rayon leaders, with the help of scientists as well as relevant republican departments, must outline organizational and technical measures to insure the successful fulfillment of these tasks.

The Georgian CP Central Committee first secretary also focused attention on basic questions of the rayon's socioeconomic development and spoke of the provision of public services and amenities in settlements and the expansion of the network of schools, preschool institutions, health centers and cultural enlightenment institutions.

In Bogdanovskiy Rayon Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze familiarized himself with progress in fulfilling socioeconomic development plans, inquired about the work being done by party and economic organizations in that direction, visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes, livestock units and plantations and met with rural workers.

On the Gondrio Village Sovkhoz a new sugar beet hybrid has been introduced to the rayon for the first time, and this year the yield per hectare of this crop will reach 1,000 quintals.

The first output was recently producted at the Gondrio branch of the Tbilisi No 3 knitwear factory, where 500 female workers are employed. Thus, another industrial enterprise has been created in the rayon. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze talked with the workers and familiarized himself with their working and living conditions.

On the Dzhigrashenskiy Sovkhoz and Khodzhabegi Village Kolkhoz the fodder fields and potato and barley sowings, notable for their high yield, were inspected.

A fattening complex for 3,000 head of cattle has recently been commissioned in the rayon and will work to full capacity this year. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze met with construction workers on this project, familiarized himself with their working and living conditions and put forward concrete proposals on overcoming the difficulties which arise in the course of construction work.

The Gorelovka Village Kolkhoz is the rayon's biggest farm in economic terms. During a talk held here kolkhoz members spoke of their successes and future prospects. The Gorelovka haymakers have promised to procure twice as much hay this year as last. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inspected the construction of the kolkhoz cattle fattening complex.

In the summer pastures a talk took place with shepherds of the Udabnoyskiy Sheepraising Sovkhoz, Sagaredzhoyskiy Rayon. In Bogdanovskiy Rayon hospital Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inspected wards, treatment and diagnostic rooms and laboratories and talked with patients and medical personnel. In Bogdanovskiy Rayon he also visited the construction site of the machine plant of the Ministry of Local Industry, a branch of Tbilisi knitwear factory, a trading center, a cooperative trade store and so forth.

A meeting of the rayon party and economic aktiv held in Bogdanovka was addressed by V. Kochoyan, first secretary of the Bogdanovskiy Raykom; A.Arzumanyan, chief of the rayon agriculture administration; I. Baliashvili, deputy chairman of Bogdanovskiy Rayispolkom; V. Grigoryan, secretary of the Gandzanskiy Sovkhoz party committee, P. Voskanyan, chief of the rayon People's Education Department; S. Nazaryan, director of the Gondriyskiy Stockraising Sovkhoz; K. Markin, S. Gukasyan and F. Bludov, chairmen of the Gorelovka, Bogdanovka and Kalinino village kolkhozes; V. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Bogdanovskiy Potressoyuz, and M. Arzumanyan, director of the Bogdanovka branch of the Tbilisi No 3 knitwear factory. They spoke of ways of strengthening the fodder base for stockraising and tasks in gathering in the harvest in a short space of time and without losses. The rayon's working people frankly voiced their opinions on a number of urgent questions of the national economy and on the shortcomings which must be eliminated as quickly as possible.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting, devoted special attention to the need for daily concern about working people and the creation of good working and leisure conditions for them and noted the marked progress in the rayon's economy, stressing that the people of Bogdanovskiy Rayon have more complex tasks to resolve in the future. Thus, a scientifically substantiated plan for creating local production capacities for construction materials must be elaborated in the near future. New national economic sectors must be developed in the rayon, including the electrical goods industry, and a steady course of expanding agricultural production must be adhered to.

The speech also touched on questions of improving party organizational work and increasing communists' personal responsibility for strengthening party and state discipline and successfully fulfilling state plans and socialist pledges.

The following day Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited Tsalskiy Rayon.

On the Tsalskiy Seed Sovkhoz, where fodder procurement is carried out in accordance with the Ipatovskiy Rayon machine operators' method, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inquired about the results of the introduction of comprehensive mechanization and talked with sovkhoz workers.

In Naroevani, one of the biggest villages in Tsalkskiy Rayon, stockraising and sheepraising are developing successfully. Here Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze inspected the village store, inquired about the standard of service to customers, visited the potato fields and advised cropgrowers to introduce the high-yield variety of Belorussian early potato.

Tsalkskiy Rayon is rich in natural facing materials. Six stoneworking shops have been constructed here.

Talking with their leaders, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze advised them to glean from their Tbilisi colleagues experience in processing stone and to begin the production of this very necessary product on schedule.

At the site of the rayon hospital, which is being constructed by Mobile Mechanized Column No 16 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction, Comrade E.I. Shevardnadze made a number of observations on the speed and quality of construction work, whose present standard does not guarantee the completion of the site on schedule.

A meeting of the rayon party and economic aktiv was held, addressed by K. Saliya, first secretary of the Tsalkskiy Raykom; P. Kutanov, chief of Mobile Mechanized Column No 16 of the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction; T. Yanakova, the rayon's chief physician; N. Garov, secretary of the Beshtashenskiy Sovkhoz party committee; A. Samurganov, first secretary of the Komsomol Raykom; Sh. Aslanov, director of the Avranloyskiy Sovkhoz; P. Apirliyev, chief of the rayon Department of the Georgian State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture; P. Andreyev, editor of the rayon newspaper LENINSKIY PUT: S. Gviniashvili, agronomist on the Avranloyski Sovkhoz, and S. Budagov, rayon prosecutor.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, who delivered a speech at the meeting, spoke highly of the successes achieved by working people in the rayon in recent years and outlined concrete tasks for the coming period. It was noted that in the rayon's agriculture, in particular in stockraising, there are significant reserves for increasing production of agricultural products: The poor fodder base prevents milk yields from rising and meat production from increasing. This is all the more impermissible in that meat production in the rayon must be doubled in the near future.

Great tasks face the potato growers. Every year Tsalkskiy Rayon supplies an average of 20,000 tons of tubers. However, taking into account the rayon's great potential, this is not enough. In the near future potato growers here must increase production of the "second bread" to 30,000-35,000 tons. Great attention must be devoted to cultivating early potatoes.

The problem of employment for the population was subjected to special analysis. In order to resolve it industry must be developed and trade and consumer services projects constructed in Tsalkskiy Rayon.

During his tour Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was accompanied by G. Shugarov, V. Kochoyan and K. Saliya, first secretaries of the Akhalkalakskiy, Bogdanovskiy and Tsalkskiy rayons, other leading party, soviet and economic workers and representatives of ministries and departments. During meetings everywhere working people expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally for their paternal concern and attention toward Soviet people's needs and for the steady improvement in the population's living standard in every region of the republic.

ALIYEV TOURS SHEMAKHINSKIY RAYON, ADDRESSES AKTIV MEETING

LD171113 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "For Efficient, High-Quality Work"]

[Excerpts] Shemakha, 2 August--A party-economic aktiv meeting held in Shemakha was devoted to progress in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges adopted by the rayon's labor collectives for 1979.

Information was presented by F. R. Mustafayev, first secretary of Shemakhinskiy Raykom.

A long speech was made at the meeting by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the aktiv. He dwelled on the rayon party organization's tasks in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and recommendations given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to the Baku celebrations.

Comrade Aliyev noted the successes achieved by Shemakhinskiy Rayon's working people in recent years and the rayon party organization's principled, purposeful work on improving the moral and professional atmosphere and eradicating major shortcomings in economic and cultural building and cadre policy and other negative phenomena. However, he said, this is only the beginning of the great work of radically improving the situation in the rayon and eradicating completely the major shortcomings permitted to occur in the past.

Criticism and self-criticism must be comprehensively developed, shortcomings exposed and eliminated in a timely manner and immoral behavior curbed. An atmosphere of genuine principledness, demandingness and exactingness must be created in every party organization and labor collective and in the rayon as a whole, in order to prevent any repetition of the shameful happenings of the recent past. Particular attention must be devoted to stepping up ideological and mass-political work, to the working people's moral education and to the struggle against phenomena alien to our society.

We must continue persistently strengthening party and state discipline in all sectors of work, increasing the responsibility of leading cadres, party organizations and labor collectives for the fulfillment without fail of party and government directives and state plans and targets, and boosting communists' vanguard role in production.

G.A. Aliyev devoted much attention to the questions of further developing viticulture in Shemakhinskiy Rayon and increasing agricultural production efficiency. He expressed confidence that the rayon's communists and all its working people would develop even more extensively the socialist competition to fulfill the 4th year and overall 5-year plans ahead of schedule and greet in a worthy way the glorious 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Republic and Communist Party.

During his stay in Shemakhinskiy Rayon Comrade Aliyev visited a number of farms and construction projects.

At the Sabir Sovkhoz he viewed construction work on a reservoir--the 11th in the rayon--which will be used to irrigate up to 1,000 hectares of new land. Praising the sovkhoz working people's initiative in constructing this project using their own resources, Comrade Aliyev noted the importance of resolving the problem of small-scale irrigation. Many farms in literally every rayon of the republic, he said, have the capacity to construct reservoirs of this type cheaply and quickly. That capacity must be effectively utilized.

Comrade Aliyev inspected vineyards on the Sabir, Nasima and Kalinin sovkhozes. During a discussion held at the Ilich Kolkhoz working people reported on great successes achieved in recent years. The average weight of livestock surrendered to the state had almost doubled and stood at 420 kg this year. Average milks yields per head were rising to 3,000 kg. Approving the activity of the farm, whose income has doubled compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan, G.A. Aliyev nevertheless drew the collective's particular attention to the need to introduce mechanization into stockraising and to raise production standards. He then toured a stockraising complex under construction on the kolkhoz.

While touring the farms G.A. Aliyev asked workers, kolkhoz members and specialists about their work successes, their progress in building up the harvest, their working and living conditions and their medical, trade and cultural services. He noted the need to set up modern field camps for all viticulture teams, following the cotton growers' example. He set them the task of striving for the highest possible return from every vineyard hectare, stepping up the pace of work on tending plantations and increasing work efficiency and quality.

The field workers warmly thanked their own Communist Party, the Soviet state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their concern for Soviet people and assured them that, in return, they would work even better and gratify their motherland with further remarkable achievements.

HOOLIGANISM, PUBLIC ORDER PROBLEMS STILL EXIST IN CITIES

LD171119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Order on the Street"]

[Text] The streets of our cities and settlements are lively and efficient. In the morning his beloved street carries a man to work. The streets and particularly the central thoroughfares are full of life in the middle of the day. Blocks are also crowded in the evenings: Some people are rushing to the movies or the theater, others have simply come out for a breath of fresh air. [paragraph continues]

It is pleasant for everyone if a calm atmosphere reigns there, with no one violating [public] order.

The street is a public place. Each of us is responsible for its healthy microclimate. Here are three men in red armbands walking down the sidewalk--members of the people's militia. It is their duty not to pass by a drunkard, bully or foulmouth and to observe the situation. A militiaman stands at the intersection of the noisy thoroughfares, directing the traffic. He keeps an eye on the traffic routes: He must intervene immediately in any accident that may occur in his sector. And the citizens themselves try to be active guardians of order. In many cities and settlements competition is being launched for a high level of public discipline and standard of daily life and is being supported and directed by the local party organs and soviets of people's deputies.

Positive experience has been accumulated in the city of Pushchino, near Moscow, for instance. Thanks to the persistence of the communists and Komsomol members the majority of inhabitants here have been involved in work associated with the maintenance of exemplary public order. The results are tangible: For a number of years now the number of violations of moral standards and of the law has been diminishing and this year not a single crime has been recorded on the streets or in other public places. Success is insured by the skillful combination of educational measures, the good organization of leisure in residential blocks and a strict attitude toward those who are at odds with law and order. Also, paramount attention is paid to preventive measures.

The movement for a healthy moral atmosphere has been widely developed in Kursk. Public organizations, voluntary formations of working people and administrative organs are mounting an offensive on a united front against the bearers of a morality which is alien to us and against violators of Soviet laws. There are 27 public points for the protection of order and over 200 crime-prevention councils uniting about 15,000 activists in the city. The dissemination of legal knowledge and new customs and the education of adolescents--those are the questions which they tackle. The people's militia, whose ranks have been joined by a further 3,000 volunteers in recent years, perform a large amount of useful work. Joint efforts have made it possible to markedly improve order on the city streets.

An active life stance, a sense of civic duty and conscious observance of the norms of the law and morality are characteristic of the majority of Soviet people. This is a tremendous social achievement which has a beneficial effect on the course of economic and cultural building and the people's creative labor in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

But we cannot flatter ourselves on what has been achieved. You still encounter citizens who forget their duties and disregard the law. Complaints of violations of the rules of socialist communal life and of a slackening of the attention paid to safeguarding order by the militia organs and people's militia members have become more frequent in a number of places recently. Drunkards feel they can do as they please. There are many cases of malicious hooliganism and other crimes.

An increase in the number of law violations has been noted on the streets of Cherepovets, Biysk and Saransk. And 1.5-2 times fewer people's militia members go out on daily patrol here than the average for the country. In Kalinin, despite the increase in the number of cases of hooliganism and other antisocial manifestations, you see patrol members only on the central streets. In these and other cities the militia organs and voluntary formations of working people coordinate their operations only poorly and the role of the production collectives in preventing crime has been reduced. The force of the law is not used fully everywhere against malicious violators of order.

It is the duty of party and soviet organs to call strictly to account those who disregard the rules of our morality and behave in an unseemly fashion in public places, preventing people from working and pursuing leisure activities in peace. The experience of the best order-protection points and of people's militia teams, comrades' courts and militia subunits which have achieved good results in the struggle for a high standard of behavior in public places must be disseminated more extensively. The propaganda of legal knowledge must be also conducted more actively: Many leaders and specialists of internal affairs organs, courts and prosecutor's offices still take no part in it. It is important to strive for a high degree of effectiveness in all this work--what is the worth of loud appeals to make things too hot for criminals if words are not backed by specific deeds?

Crucial tasks face the family and schools which are called upon to educate adolescents in the spirit of respect for legal norms and the desire to fulfill them unswervingly. Items in the mass media aimed against law violators and those who connive with them carry a charge of great ideological impact. The propaganda of the principles of socialist morality and the assertion of a spirit of collectivism are the direct task of the cultural and enlightenment institutions. And, of course, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" notes, it is above all communists who must set examples of behavior. In displaying concern for exemplary order on the streets and in other public places it is necessary with party exactingness to enhance the communists' role and responsibility in the struggle for a healthy daily routine and discipline in behavior and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerance toward any manifestations of morality alien to us.

May every Soviet person not only worthily fulfill his civic duties but also strive for conscious, conscientious observance by everyone of the rules of socialist communal life in the collective, at home and on the street:

MINSK, KISHINEV PAPERS REPORT 11 AUGUST AIR DISASTER

NC161305 Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 16 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Moscow, Aug 16, (AFP)--Children made up most of the passengers on board one of two domestic airliners that collided in midair over the Ukraine on Saturday killing all passengers and crew, sources said here. The children on a plane from Chelyabinsk to Minsk were on their way back from a Pioneers camp (holiday village) when their plane collided with a Tupolev 134 on a flight from Minsk to Tashkent, sources in sporting circles said. Among those on board the Tupolev-134 were 14 players and three officials of the Tashkent first division soccer team. No official confirmation has been given of the report about the children or the final death toll which could be as high as 150. Moscow newspapers had made no mention of the disaster by today, but papers received here from Minsk (Belorussia) and Kishinev (Moldavia) published communiques last Tuesday confirming the accident and indicating that all on board had perished. These papers however added no further details.

Condolences to Victims' Relatives

LD161653 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 16, TASS--In connection with an air disaster, in which two planes crashed during their flights from Tashkent to Minsk and from Chelyabinsk to Kishinev, the local party and soviet organizations expressed profound condolences to the relatives. Measures are taken for giving aid to the families of the victims, the local newspapers reported.

CSA REPORTS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DATA FOR JANUARY-JULY

LD171341 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Signed to Press 13 Aug 79 p 9 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "USSR Industry in the First 7 Months of 1979"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the results of industry's work during the period of January-July 1979.

The volume of industrial production in the period January-July 1979 increased 3.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Over this same period labor productivity increased 2.7 percent. The January-July plan for the sale of output was fulfilled 100.2 percent.

The highest production and labor productivity rates were achieved in the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Medical Industry and a number of other ministries. Among the republics achieving the highest rates were Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Armenia.

For the union republics (including industry of union subordination) the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of output and the growth rate of the volume of production were as follows:

Republic	Percentage Fulfillment of 7-Month Plan for Sale of Output	January-July 1979 as Percentage of January-July 1978 for Production Volume
RSFSR	100.4	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.7	103
Belorussian SSR	101	107
Uzbek SSR	102	103
Kazakh SSR	100.3	103
Georgian SSR	101	107
Azerbaijan SSR	103	109
Lithianian SSR	102	103
Moldavian SSR	101	104
Latvian SSR	101	100.4
Kirgiz SSR	100.9	105
Tadzhik SSR	102	110
Armenian SSR	102	108
Turkmen SSR	102	96
Estonian SSR	102	103

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced		
	In July 1979	In January Through July 1979	January-July 1979 as Percentage of January-July 1978
Electricity--Billion Kilowatt-Hours	93.4	714	104

Petroleum (Including Gas Condensate--Million Tons	49.4	337	103
Gas--Billion Cubic Meters	32.8	234	109
Coal--Million Tons	58.9	425	100.9
Steel--Million Tons	12.4	87.2	99
Rolled Ferrous Metals (Finished)--Million Tons	8.4	60.3	98
Steel Pipes--Million Tons	1.6	10.5	103
Mineral Fertilizers (In Standard Units)--Million Tons	8.2	55.6	96
Chemical Plant Protection Agents (In Standard Units)--Thousand Tons	40.8	286	97
Synthetic Resins and Plastics--Million Tons	0.3	2.0	98
Chemical Fibers and Yarns--Thousand Tons	88.5	652	99.6
Motor Vehicle Tires--Millions	5.0	35.0	102
AC Electric Motors--Million Kilowatts	4.0	29.7	103
Metal-Cutting Machine Tools:			
Thousands	18.6	134	97
Million Rubles	148	1069	107
Of Which Those With Digital Program Control--Thousands	0.6	4.5	107
Forging and Pressing Machines:			
Thousands	4.5	32.5	101
Million Rubles	44.6	318	112
Instruments, Automation Equipment and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	0.4	2.8	112
Computer Equipment and Spare Parts--Billion Rubles	0.3	2.2	116
Petroleum Apparatus--Thousand Tons	14.2	112	106
Chemical Equipment and Spare Parts--Million Rubles	62.1	435	106
Manufacturing Equipment and Spare Parts for the Light and Food Industry--Million Rubles	103	749	103
Mainline Diesel Locomotives--Million Horsepower	0.2	2.2	92
Mainline Electric Locomotives--Million Horsepower	0.2	2.0	99.3
Mainline Freight cars--Thousands	5.2	38.4	97
Motor Vehicles--Thousands	178	1257	101
Of Which:			
Trucks	61.8	450	103
Automobiles	110	762	100.1

Tractors--Machinery--Billion Rubles	0.2	1.5	106
Machinery for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production--Billion Rubles	0.2	1.2	107
Grain Harvesting Combines--Thousands	8.9	66.3	102
Excavators--Thousands	3.2	24.3	102
Commercial Timber (Not Counting Small Timber Procurement Operations)--Million Meters	16.9	156	92
Paper--Million Tons	0.5	3.1	96
Cement--Million Tons	10.8	70.7	95
Textiles of All Types--Billion Square Meters	0.8	6.2	100.7
Knitted Underwear and Outerwear--Million Items	108	902	102
Leather Footwear--Million Pairs	51.8	431	99.8
Meat (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Million Tons	0.7	4.7	104
Sausage Products--Million Tons	0.2	1.7	100.4
Edible Fish Produce Including Canned Fish--Billion Rubles	0.5	2.6	99.6
Butter (From State Raw-Material Resources--Thousand Tons	181	828	96
Whole Milk Produce in Milk Equivalent (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Million Tons	2.1	14.7	100.2
Dried Milk and Dried Cream--Thousand Tons	47.3	222	99
High-Fat Cheese (From State Raw-Material Resources)--Thousand Tons	76.5	434	103
Margarine Products--Thousand Tons	43.3	736	104
Mixed Feed--Million Tons	3.7	29.9	105
Clocks and Watches--Millions	5.4	37.4	103
Radio Receivers and Radio Phonographs-Millions	0.7	4.9	96
Televisions--Millions	0.6	4.2	101
of Which Color Receivers	0.15	1.0	129
Refrigerators--Millions	0.5	3.5	100.9
Washing Machines--Millions	0.3	2.1	99
Furniture--Billion Rubles	0.5	3.1	103

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Commentary

LD200855 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34, Signed to Press 13 Aug 79 p 9 LD

[Unattributed untitled commentary on USSR Central Statistical Administration data for USSR industrial performance in first 7 months of 1979]

[Text] Industry has completed the plan for January-July. As can be seen from the published summary, the plan for the volume of output sales was fulfilled 100.2 percent. The 7-month targets for the volume of output sales, labor productivity growth and production of the most important types of output were fulfilled by all the union republics and most industrial ministries.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.7 percent compared with January-July last year, including a 5.3 percent increase in July.

Since the beginning of the year, 5.7 billion cubic meters of gas and more than 1 million tons of coal have been extracted over and above the basic plan, and more than R100 million worth of instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, more than 900 grain, corn and silage harvesting combines and R262 million worth of cultural and everyday goods and household appliances have been produced in addition to the basic plan.

The collectives of enterprises and associations of the gas industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument making, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production, construction and road machine building and the medical industry have successfully completed the program for January-July. In particular, the increase in the total volume of production in the gas industry amounted to 12.3 percent compared with January-July last year, while the corresponding figures for other industries were: chemical and petroleum machine building--6 percent; instrument making--9.3 percent; machine building for livestock raising and fodder production--8.2 percent; the medical industry--8.8 percent. All these ministries overfulfilled the 7-month targets for labor productivity growth.

The ministries of heavy and transport machine building and power machine building, all of whose associations and enterprises have transferred to planning production and labor productivity on the basis of the indicator of normative net output, completed the 7-month program with the following results: The plan for normative net output was fulfilled 100.7 percent by the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and 102 percent by the Ministry of Power Machine Building. The volume of production on the basis of this indicator increased 2.8 and 5.4 percent respectively.

The proportion of output in the top-quality category in the overall volume of industrial production is now in excess of 13 percent, including 26-30 percent in nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and power, heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum machine building and machine tool building, and 31-44 percent in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, electrical engineering, instrument making, the automotive industry and machine building for livestock raising and fodder production.

At the same time, the collectives of associations and enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petroleum sectors, and the construction materials industry failed to cope with the targets for July and for the first 7 months of the year.

It is essential that the relevant ministries, production associations and enterprises take prompt steps to eliminate their debts to the national economy.

Many production manufacturing enterprises are receiving a considerable number of complaints about the products and consumer goods that they produce. In the first half of the current year alone complaints were received that several thousands of household refrigerators and thousands of washing machines, televisions and tape recorders do not meet the requirements of the state all-union standards and the technical specifications. Among the enterprises which have turned out defective products are Zapotozhye's Kommunar plant, the Kharkovskiy Traktornyy Zavod production association, Orenburg's Elektrobytpribor plant and a number of others.

Delivery discipline needs to be improved considerably. In January-July of the current year machine building ministries alone failed to deliver a total of more than R1 billion worth of products to consumers in accordance with the products lists stipulated in contracts concluded and orders issued for execution, although the majority of associations and enterprises of the aforesaid ministries overfulfilled the 7-month plan for the total volume of output sales.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the improvement of the economic mechanism, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must focus the attention of labor collectives on insuring the efficient utilization of production labor and everyday living conditions and strengthening planning, technological and labor discipline. The task is to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1979 plan and to take reserves which have been brought to light into account in the draft plans for 1980 currently being elaborated at associations and enterprises. It is essential to step up the effectiveness of socialist competition by directing the efforts of labor collectives toward the struggle for production efficiency and work quality.

EARLY AUGUST WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD171011 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Agricultural Meteorologist A. Strashnaya report: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] By 6-7 August the cool, rainy weather had been succeeded by dry, warm weather in the majority of oblasts in the Central and Central-Chernozem regions, the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the central Volga Region.

By 10 August the borderline marking the furthest extent of waxy ripeness in spring barley lay along a line linking Leningrad, Vologda, Kirov, Izhevsk and Ufa, while in more northerly regions it had reached the milky ripeness stage.

Over the majority of the territory of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the lower Volga region the grain crop harvest and the procurement of coarse fodder took place under favorable conditions.

The development of late heat-loving crops proceeded rapidly here. By the end of the 10-day period milky ripeness was to be observed in grain over the majority of the Ukraine (except western oblasts) and in Moldavia, the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray, which is 7-10 days earlier than average. In western oblasts, where plant development rates are 10-15 days behind normal because of the lack of warmth in the preceding period, corn ear formation has begun. The state of the corn crop is predominantly good and moisture levels were the best possible. Flowering and grain formation and swelling continued in rice sown within normal deadlines.

In the northwestern and Volga-Vyatka regions and the northern part of the Volga Region potatoes continued to flower, while over the majority of the potato-growing zone flowering had ended and in the southern Ukraine the tops had begun to wither. In the majority of oblasts in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions and in Belorussia and the Baltic republics conditions for the growth of potato tubers were favorable. Intensive root growth continued in sugar beet. Moisture levels in the majority of regions in the beet-sowing zone are adequate.

The optimum periods for sowing winter grain crops for next year's harvest have arrived in northern and northwestern oblasts of the USSR's European territory. Agrometeorological conditions for the emergence and development of shoots in these regions were good--the arable layer of the soil contained 30-40 mm of productive moisture. In individual regions of Leningradskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts the topsoil was over-moist.

Moderately warm weather prevailed in farming regions of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. There was substantial rainfall (10-30mm) in the central rayons of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, the north of Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts, Tomskaya Oblast, the east of Novosibirskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. Kemerovskaya Oblast had 35-45mm of rain.

Spring grain crops reached the milky ripeness stage over the majority of Western Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. Early-sown crops in the south of Kustanayskaya Oblast and in Turgayskaya and Pavlodarskaya oblasts, steppe regions of Altayskiy Kray and Kemerovskaya Oblast reached the waxy ripeness stage. In East Siberia spring grown crops have ripened almost everywhere and only late sowings were still at the milky ripeness stage.

Hot, dry weather continued in the Central Asian republics at the beginning of the 10-days period. [paragraph continues]

Light rain (up to 10 mm) fell in Tadzhikistan, the southeast of Uzbekistan and the valleys of Kirgizia. The maximum air temperature rose to 38-40 degrees--32-36 degrees in the valleys of Kirgizia. It became somewhat cooler in the second 5-day period. At the end of the 10-day period the cotton had reached a height of 60-80 cm in the majority of regions and 90-100 cm in some places.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17-19 AUGUST

LD180116/LD190134/LD200059 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 17-19 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

17 August

Selective harvesting of wheat has started in Kurganskaya Oblast's virgin land farms. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have decided to sell the state 125,000 tons of grain this year. (0100 GMT)

Half the grain crops have been threshed in Ryazanskaya Oblast--600,000 hectares. (0001 GMT)

Harvest work is ending in Lipetskaya Oblast. Plowing and autumn sowing are in progress. (0600 GMT)

The first thousands of tons of grain crops have been combined in Omskaya Oblast. Almost 2.5 million hectares are to be harvested. Many farms have grown a "not bad" harvest. (0700 GMT)

The first million hectares have been reaped in Altayskiy Kray as of today. This is one-fifth of the area under crops. Nearly half of the cereals cut so far have been threshed. Mass harvesting of wheat, barley and oats is in progress in all the kray's grain areas. (0830 GMT)

All oblasts in Kazakhstan are harvesting grain. As of today farms have cut 5 million hectares of grain crops and picked up windrows from more than 4 million hectares. (0900 GMT)

Harvesting is in full swing in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Here grain has been cut on 1 million hectares, which is half the total area. (1445 GMT)

Farmers in southern Kirgizia completed reaping of grain today. (1600 GMT)

18 August

In Belgorodskaya Oblast the soil on 500,000 hectares has been prepared for winter grain crops. The progressive stubble mulch tillage method was used, and every such hectare produces a considerable additional yield--10 to 20 percent. (0500 GMT)

Reaping has now been carried out on over 1 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. (0700 GMT)

All oblasts in Kazakhstan have begun selling grain to the state. Every 24 hours the elevators can take into the store houses up to 1.3 million tons of grain. (0830 GMT)

Recent rains in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have helped the sowing of winter crops, the area of which is to be extended by 200,000 hectares this year.

In Omskaya Oblast grain has been cut on the first 100,000 hectares. Various loss-prevention attachments are being used because the grain is lodged on many tracks. In Volgogradskaya Oblast, grain crops remain to be reaped on the remaining thousands of hectares. Ten rayons have already finished. This year, the area sown to grain covered some 3 million hectares. (1600 GMT)

19 August

In Saratovskaya Oblast, harvesting of grain has started on the final, fourth million hectares. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting of grain has started in Turganskaya Oblast. (1200 GMT)

RSFSR AGRONOMIST REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

LD182020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR, reports on the harvest and its problems:

The harvesting of grain has progressed in Belorussia, the Baltic republics and the northwestern and northeastern areas of the European part of the country. Farms of the trans-Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan are entering the harvest campaign. Harvesting of grain corn has started in the Central Asian republics.

Time won't stand still. In the short time that remains, a large volume of work remains to be carried out, the main task being to gather in the harvest which was grown quickly and well and not allow it to spoil. Front-ranking farms are using every hour of good weather for reaping and drying out the windrows, and are endeavoring to conduct the threshing and preparation of the grain and its transportation to the grain reception points as speedily as possible. Making use of the fine days which have set in, harvesting units are, as a rule, working two shifts, for 18-20 hours. Moving of equipment is widespread. Special attention is being given to the prevention of losses, to fulfilling pledges to the state and to delivering only high-quality grain. On front-ranking farms the drying and cleaning machines are working round the clock on maximum load in order to prevent grain building up on the threshing floors. Progressive grain transportation is being used in Saratovskaya Oblast, based on an hour-by-hour combine-threshing floor-elevator production line schedule. During the day, the grain from the combines is taken to the threshing floor, where it is speedily processed, while at night it is transported to the elevator.

Unfortunately, the work is not proceeding in an organized manner everywhere. In Voronezhskaya, Tulskaya, Kurskaya and certain other oblasts many farms are processing grain slowly, and are selling only a small quantity of grain to the state. Much damp grain has already built up on the threshing floors. This creates a threat that it might be spoiled. Road transport is being used nonproductively in a number of Orelskaya Oblast rayons, and part of the fleet is standing idle. These shortcomings must be eliminated immediately.

On Preparations for Winter Crops

LD181932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The proper time for the sowing of winter crops has arrived. Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, merited agronomist of the RSFSR reports:

Winter crops occupy an important place in the grain balance of the country--more than one-third of the gross collection of grain. They give a better yield than spring crops and ripen earlier. The summer drought, as a rule, does not touch them. In the present arid year winter grain, especially when sown in clean fallows, has come to the aid of many farms.

In the Gigant Sovkhoz, situated in the arid Salskaya Steppe land, there has been a yield of 36 quintals of winter wheat from each of the 18,000 hectares and many farms in the oblast have gathered 40-45 quintals in fallows. Unfortunately, a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially in central rayons, are applying a low-level of agricultural machinery for their cultivation which leads to a significant underharvesting and sometimes even the loss of sown crops.

It has been scientifically established and by frontranking practice that winter grain gives a high and stable yield only when a series of measures are implemented. Such an agrotechnical complex has been worked out by the scientific research establishments for each zone. These recommendations should be used. The main thing in the agrotechnical complex is a good predecessor. In particular, in arid rayons this is clean fallows. Especially important is the timely and attentive preparation of the soil, the sowing in the optimum time period with seeds of high sowing qualities and also the application of organic and mineral fertilizers.

The proper time for the sowing of winter crops has arrived. In many rayons the soil has been well moistened. Consequently, it is expedient both to fulfill the plan and to expand the sowing of winter crops. In Rostovskaya Oblast, the winter crop area is expanding against the plan by 200,000 hectares and will comprise almost 2.5 million hectares. For the sowing here the soil has been well prepared, along with the pure fallows and bastard fallows. There are high quality seeds of zoned varieties.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone, Volga Region and other zones it is advisable to expand the sowing of rye, which withstands unfavorable conditions better than wheat, and when there is good agricultural technology it gives a high and sustained yield. Almost 29 million hectares have been prepared in the country for the sowing of winter crops. The preparation of the soil is progressing well in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Moldavia. The farms of Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Gorkovskaya and other oblasts and republics in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where the best times for sowing have already arrived, are lagging in the preparation of the fields. To speed up the preparation of the soil the frontranking farms are using all the tractors freed from harvesting and the laying in of fodder round the clock.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES TASKS IN FATTENING LIVESTOCK

LD170923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Pasture Reserves"]

[Excerpt] The main thing at present in meat farming is to improve livestock fattening and grazing on cheap green fodder and to prevent the slaughter of underweight and unfattened animals. This is precisely how they are doing things on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Cherkasskaya Oblast, for instance, where cattle are sold at an average weight of 440 kg. High-quality steers are being delivered to packing plants from livestock units in Lithuania, Moldavia, Stavropolskiy Kray and Kiyevskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts.

The success of dairy farming is also determined by the rational utilization of grazing land. [paragraph continues]

Many additional tasks fell to working people in Chelyabinskaya Oblast in connection with the late spring. Nevertheless, they managed to surpass last year's level of milk yields and sales to the state. This was also helped by the well-planned construction of summer camps, land irrigation, round the clock livestock grazing and livestock fattening with the use of various additives. The atmosphere of high mutual exactingness and responsibility among stockmen which party organizations succeeded in creating on the farms had a favorable effect. It rallies people and determines the militant mood in competition.

There are many other examples of a well-considered approach by party committees toward the development of this important sector. Working people at livestock units in Uzbekistan, the Kuban, Khabarovskiy Kray and Krymskaya and Tselinogradskaya oblasts, who successfully met the 6-month plans for the sale of meat and milk to the state, are marching in the vanguard of socialist competition among the country's stockmen. However, the first half of the grazing season shows that it is by no means everywhere that people have succeeded in preparing themselves for active struggle for good results or in adjusting their actions with consideration for conditions which have taken shape. The delay in irrigating pastures in Kaluzhskaya Oblast caused a reduction in livestock yields and growth. Shortcomings in the organization of livestock grazing, cadres recruitment and the technical equipping of summer camps and other omissions led to nonfullment of the 6-month plans for the sale of livestock products by many farms in Vladimirskaya, Sverdlovskaya and Khmelnitskaya oblasts.

It is evident that some party committees and soviet and agricultural organs are failing to display persistence in accomplishing the outlined talks and are reconciled to violations of state discipline. The way to increasing production of meat and milk is first and foremost by enhancing cadre responsibility for the assimilation of intensive methods of livestock raising and by conducting work efficiently. It is the direct obligation of rural workers to strive to increase the productivity of livestock units and the yield of fodder pastures with each passing day.

As well as public-sector herds, rural inhabitants' personal livestock is also maintained in the meadows. Concern for developing the private sector insures a substantial flow of meat, milk and other products into the country's resources. However, PRAVDA is receiving signals indicating that some kolkhoz and sovkhoz chiefs are delaying the allocation of hay to the population and are failing to make pastures available for livestock. This position is incorrect, and party organizations are called upon to evaluate such actions in a principled fashion. On the other hand, village and settlement soviets must intensify supervision over the rational utilization of private plots and, where possible, work to insure that they, too, receive fodder.

Summer is the time of mass haymaking. In a number of regions forage is being laid in at a quick rate. Thus, in Poltavskaya Oblast hay stocks are already twice last year's level. This work is also proceeding successfully in Moskovskaya, Chernigovskaya, Gomelskaya and other oblasts. However, there are still also many laggards. For instance, serious omissions have been permitted at the Yubileynyy Sovkhoz and the Sverdlov Kolkhoz in Dalmatosvkiy Rayon, Kurganskaya Oblast: For a long time mature grasses were left unharvested while specialists awaited good weather and the grass meal production units stood idle. Haymaking is proceeding only slowly in Turkmenia, the Mordovskaya ASSR and Ulyanovskaya Oblast. Summer days are short and it is important to exploit them all with maximum efficiency for laying in fodder. Grass must be gathered not only from meadows but also from woodland, ravines, roadsides, parks and gardens--in short, wherever it grows.

COSMONAUTS RETURN TO EARTH AFTER RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

Outstanding Accomplishments

LD191540 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 19, TASS-Soviet science and technology have had a new outstanding accomplishment in exploration of outer space. The longest ever manned space flight, a total of 175 days, has successfully ended.

Cosmonauts Comrades Lyakhov, Vladimir Afanasyevich, and Ryumin, Valeriy Viktorovich, returned to earth on August 19, 1979, at 15 hours 30 minutes, Moscow time after the implementation of a complicated and voluminous program of scientific-technical explorations and experiments aboard the orbital Salyut-6-Soyuz complex. The descent craft of the Soyuz-34 spaceship landed 170 kilometres south east of Dzezkazgan. The preliminary medical check-up of the cosmonauts, made on the landing place, has shown that they withstood well the long orbital flight.

Lyakhov and Ryumin began their space flight on February 25, 1979 aboard the Soyuz-32 spaceship. On February 26 the spaceship was linked up with the Salyut-6 station, and the crew started working aboard the orbital complex to increase the period of active functioning of the Salyut-6 station. The cosmonauts executed a large volume of repair--prophylactic measures. They carried out, specifically, work with the joint power unit of the station, and replaced some units of the systems and scientific equipment aboard.

Fuel, equipment, apparatuses, materials to ensure the vital activities of the cosmonauts and to conduct scientific explorations and experiments were brought to the station in the course of the long flight by the freight transport Progress-5, Progress-6 and Progress-7 ships, and also by the unmanned Soyuz-34 ship. On June 13, 1979, the Soyuz-32 spaceship, which brought the crew to the station, returned to earth. In the descent craft of that spaceship there were materials with the results of explorations carried out by the cosmonauts.

An extensive program of scientific-technical and mediobiological explorations and experiments was carried out by the crew during their 175 day long flight. Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin regularly conducted visual observation and photography of the earth's surface. With the help of photographic equipment aboard the station and the Spektr and Duga instruments, designed by Bulgarian specialists, the cosmonauts executed a great volume of work with a view of exploration of the earth's natural resources and the study of the environment.

The crew assembled for the first time in orbit a space radio telescope KRT-10, brought to the station by the Progress-7 ship. The radio telescope was used to carry out a series of astrophysical and geophysical explorations in the interests of science and national economy.

More than 50 experiments in obtaining, in conditions of weightlessness, monocrystals of semiconductor materials, metallic alloys and compounds were carried out aboard the orbital complex in accordance with the program of study of materials in conditions of space vacuum andweightlessness experiments in applying metallic coatings by the method of evaporation and subsequent condensation. In accordance with the program of cooperation between the USSR and France, the crew executed a number of technological experiments with the materials submitted by the French side.

A significant part of the program of flight were technical experiments in testing new systems and instruments which will find application in perspective orbital stations and spaceships. For the first time in the space flight practice a system of two-sided television communication was put into action and was widely used.

Received in the course of the flight was important information on the influence of space flight factors on human organism, showing the possibility of brisk activities in conditions of weightlessness during a long period of time. A set of prophylactic medical measures made it possible to maintain high efficiency and good health of Lyakhov and Ryumin. The cosmonauts continued aboard the station explorations in the study of development of biological objects in conditions of weightlessness and artificial gravitation.

At the final stage of the flight the crew made a walk into outer space to lead off the space radio telescope aerial, which has not fully separated from the station, and thus ensured further exploitation of the orbital station in accordance with the outlined flight program. Besides, the cosmonauts viewed the exterior surface of the station, dismantled exterior scientific equipment and the specimens of different constructional materials which stayed in outer space for a long time.

The Salyut-6 scientific station has been functioning in outer space for about two years. Cosmonauts were working aboard it for more than a year. Regular flights of seven freight transport Progress ships ensured unniterrupted supply of the orbital station with the necessary materials, changeable blocks of equipment, apparatuses and fuel. The orbital Salyut-6 station is continuing the flight now in an automatic regime.

Citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Polish People's Republic, of the German Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria made flights along with Soviet cosmonauts in 1978-79 within the framework of the Intercosmos program of cooperation between socialist countries.

The successful implementation of the program of work of the third durable expedition aboard the Salyut-6 station was the result of precise and smooth operation of many scientific, design and production personnels, the crew, the specialists of the cosmodrone, the Flight Control Centre, the command-measuring and search-and-rescue complex.

The longest ever flight of the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz complex is a new important step towards further perfection of durable manned scientific stations. The results of explorations and experiments obtained during the flight will find broad application in many spheres of science and national economy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Flight Director Comments

LD191616 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 19, TASS--Commenting on the results of the 175 day long space flight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, Director of the Flight Aleksey Yeliseyev has said:

The work we have long been dreaming of started at long last in outer space. If earlier the main concern of the Flight Control Centre was direction of dynamic operations (blast off, link-up, landing), the main volume of work now revolves around organization of scientific experiments, efficient transmission and processing of data from the orbit.

Great as it is our joy in connection with the unprecedented 175 day long work of the cosmonauts, the orbital station Salyut-6 has become the hero of unheard-of events, that took place in the near earth orbit in the past two years. The second link-up unit, the second ramp it is equipped with made it possible to plan work in outer space in a qualitatively new way, to design sophisticated scientific-research complexes, to receive visiting expeditions, to start regular ferry traffic between earth and orbit. Both link-up assemblies acted with full load in 23 months of the station's work. The Salyut-6 received seven crews, including three international, seven Progress freight ships. The total durability of work of three manned expeditions of the station amounted to 411 days.

The heroes of three long expeditions Yuriy Romanenko and Georgiy Grechko, Vladimir Ryumin have laid a broad road for the future of the cosmonautics, for the establishment of constant laboratories of the earth's science in orbit. Space long-duration flights revealed a possibility to change methods of work during the flight, to vary the program of experiments, to have them repeated, and thus to largely enhance the efficiency of explorations.

Scientists and specialists of the socialist countries rejoice along with us at the yet another success of the Soviet space program. The Salyut-6 has become a major landmark on the road of cooperation of peoples in space orbits. Three international expeditions with the participation of cosmonauts of Czechoslovakia, Poland, GDR took place on its board under the flag of the Intercosmos program. The orbital flight in the ship Soyuz'33 was made by a Bulgarian cosmonaut, the participation of scientists and cosmonauts of different countries in these flights lent the space flights of 1978-79 the rank of major international programs Yeliseyev said in conclusion.

Greetings from Leading Organs

LD191910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 19, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent greetings to scientists, designers, engineers, technical workers and workers, all collectives and organizations which took part in the preparation and realization of the prolonged space flight on the orbiting Sayut-6-Soyuz research complex, and also to Cosmonauts Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin. The greeting says:

Dear comrades, Soviet science and technology have achieved a new outstanding success in the study and mastering of space. Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin have successfully completed a 175-day space flight, the longest in history.

The Soviet cosmonauts' durable flight, and their heroic work in the near-earth orbit was followed with tremendous interest and drew the unremitting attention of millions of people in the whole world. An extensive program of scientific-technical and medico-biological explorations were conducted, including astrophysical observation, experiments in the study of materials in space conditions, the study of the development of biological objects in conditions of wieghtlessness, and exploration of the natural resources of the earth. The testing of new instruments and systems of space apparatuses was executed aboard the scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz complex. Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin made a walk into outer space and in complicated conditions carried out operations in leading off from the station the radiotelescopaerial and dismantling scientific equipment. A number of experiments, carried out during the long flight, were prepared jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, parties to the Intercosmos program and also by French scientists.

The orbital scientific Salyut-6 station has been in outer space for about 2 years. The aggregate time of its manned functioning was more than a year. Three main durable expeditions of cosmonauts and four visiting expeditions worked aboard the station over that period.

Cosmonauts of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of the Polish People's Republic, of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria made flights with Soviet cosmonauts in accordance with the Intercosmos program. This is a vivid illustration of fruitful scientific cooperation between fraternal socialist countries.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers welcome with great satisfaction the new major success of Soviet cosmonautics.

We heartily congratulate you, Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, on successful completion of the prolonged space flight. We warmly congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technical workers and workers, the specialists at the Cosmodrome and the Flight Control Center, at the cosmonaut training center and in the command-measurement and search and rescue complexes, as well as all collectives and organizations which took part in realizing the longest manned flight in history on board the orbiting Salyut-6-Soyuz research complex, and also in preparing for the launch and guiding the flights of the Soyuz spacecraft and the automatic Progress goods craft.

Dear comrades, the new outstanding achievement of Soviet cosmonautics is the result of your selfless labor for the good of the Soviet motherland. A big contribution has been made by the successful realization of the prolonged expedition by Soviet cosmonauts to the resolution of the important tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the study of space in the interests of development of the country's science and economy. We wish you new creative successes in mastering space in the name of peace and progress and for the good of all mankind.

Awarded Heroes of Soviet Union

LD191702 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 19, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin have been awarded titles of Heroes of the Soviet Union for the successful implementation of the long space flight aboard the orbital scientific-research Salyut-6-Soyuz complex and for their courage and heroism during the flight.

'Isparitel' Space Experiment

LD172116 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kiev, August 17, TASS--Experiments on the Isparitel unit, held aboard the orbital Salyut-6 station by Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin have become a major stage in the development of the program of Soviet exploration in space technology. The new equipment designed for the study of processes of evaporation and condensation of different materials in conditions of weightlessness was designed at the Yevgeniy Paton Electrical-Welding Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine. The USSR's leading scientific-research welding and special electrometallurgy centre is known all over the world. In the recent time the centre spread the sphere of its explorations to outer space.

The task before us was to check the principled possibilities of different methods of welding in conditions of weightlessness, said Deputy Director of the Institute Daniil Dudko. The beginning was laid by the Vulkan unit, with the help of which Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov ten years ago conducted aboard the Soyuz-6 spaceship the first technological welding experiment in outer space.

The next stage was the designing of compact electrobeam "guns" for the space experiment Zarnitsa and for the Soviet-French project Araks. A soldering iron and a number of other tools for work aboard space stations were designed in collaboration with space explorers. Scientists of the institute participated in explorations in space technology of metals in the course of the Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo experiment.

The new Isparitel unit made it possible to obtain new batches of specimens with silver coatings, which in the future will be subjected to special physical exploration. This experiment is of great significance for further exploration of outer space. During long operation of space stations and spaceships the need sometimes arises of restoring thermal protective, optical and other coatings which for different reasons lose their properties to that extent or other. Such an operation was held at the Salyut-4 station. The cosmonauts smelted with the help of strong current an aluminum ball and were able to improve the properties of the mirror of the orbital solar telescope.

The technology used in the Isparitel makes it possible in principle to apply coatings from different metals, alloys and even non-metallic materials. There is no doubt that this technology is in for a great future in outer space, the scientists said in conclusion.

TASS ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1122

LD171412 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1122, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the programme of exploration of the earth's natural resources in the interests of different branches of the national economy of the USSR and international cooperation.

The initial period of the sputnik's revolution is 89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--260 km, the minimum--218 km, the inclination of the orbit--81.4 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.